Second Series, Vol. XXX—No. 60

Monday, May 4, 1959
Vaisakha 14, 1881 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51—60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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NOTE.—The sign + marked above a name of Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday May 4 1959/Vaisakha 14, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.P. Bihar Boundary Dispute

+

*2189. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Kamal Singh:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 28th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the question of fixation of a firm boundary between Ballia District of Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining parts of Bihar has been finalised;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, what steps are proposed to be taken to effect an early settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Governments of the two States are actively engaged in settling at an early date a firm demarcation of the boundary between Ballia District of Uttar Pradesh and the adjoining parts of Bihar.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that riots had been occurring frequently on this border; if so, the nature of the steps taken to solve this dispute?

Shri Datar: There were some disputes, no riots.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that both the State Governments have agreed to abide by the decision of the hon. the Home Minister on this dispute?

Shri Datar: Now the question is being settled between themselves by the two Governments. They are meeting, and it is expected that they will settle the demarcation.

Shri Kamal Singh: Is the Government aware of the seriousness of the situation resulting not only in loss of life and property but also loss of a large quantity of agricultural produce from year to year?

Shri Datar: As I have stated, there were some differences or disputes; no deaths or serious injuries were caused during the incidents.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि यह झगड़ा कई वर्षों से चल रहा है, और सन् १९४६ में केन्द्रीय सरकार से दोनों सरकारों ने अनुरोध किया था लेकिन फिर भी फैसला नहीं हो रहा है? अतः इसमें इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है क्या यह बताने की कृपा की जायेगी ?

Shri Datar: It is true that the question of demarcation arose on account of the change in the courses of two rivers, the Ganga as also the Gogra, and since 1946 there are some differences. But we have requested the State Governments to settle the matter among themselves as early as possible.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि इस झगड़े को आगे न बढ़ाने के बदले कोई आरबिट्रेटर या मध्यस्थ नियुक्त किया जाय, और किसी प्रकार से फैसला किया जाय ?

Shri Datar: The question is likely to be settled between the two Governments.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the PAC was sent on the spot in the last month?

Shri Datar: Who were sent?

Shri Raghunath Singh: The PAC.

Shri Tyagi: The Provincial Armed Constabulary

Shri Datar: No, so far as we are aware

Production of Steel in Ordnance Factories

*2190. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of steel has increased in the Ordnance Factories at Ishapor and Kanpur during 1958 as compared with earlier years;

(b) if so, to what extent,

(c) the production of steel during 1957 and 1958; and

(d) whether full production capacity is being exploited?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b) As compared to figures of production of steel during 1957 the turnover of steel at Ordnance Factory, Kanpur increased in 1958 by 68 tons while it decreased at the Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore by 3722 tons which was mainly due to repairs to the furnace which took over four months

(c)—

	Kanpur	*Ishapore*
	tons	tons
1957	14029	19869
1958	14097	16147

(d) Yes, Sir

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether steps are being taken to utilise the steel production capacity of the other ordnance factories also in the country?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are not only utilising it to the fullest extent but propose to augment the furnace facilities there with the result that by the end of 1959-60 the installed capacity may be expected to be about 40,000 tons

Shri Damani: May I know how far the cost of production of the ordnance factories is comparable with the cost of production of the steel plants of Tatas and Indian Iron, if there is a variation, to what extent and for what reason?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would like to have notice of the question

New Ordnance Factory at Bhandara

\+

*2191. **Shri S. M Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A K Gopalan:
Shri D. C Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 166 on the 24th November, 1958 and state whether any further progress has been made in the direction of establishing an Ordnance Factory at Bhaudara?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri S M. Banerjee: If difficulty of foreign exchange is being experienced, may I know whether this matter has been referred to the Finance Ministry and whether this matter is going to be solved within this year?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We have already referred the matter to the Finance Ministry and we are making considerable progress

Shri M R. Krishna: Since the ordnance factories and ordnance depots require a special type of buildings, may I know whether the buildings which are being constructed for ordnance depots are fully being utilised, or are they given to units like Supplies and other things?

Shri Raghuramaiah. He refers to another matter, but I have no objection to answer the question put by my hon friend about depots We are utilising them, and in fact we need more room everywhere

Shri M R Krishna: May I know what steps are being taken to put into use those buildings which are now being given to other departments but which do not require this kind of special buildings?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Whatever we have in our possession we are putting to the fullest use If my hon friend brings to my notice any particular building which is not utilised I shall certainly look into it

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know what is the estimated amount of foreign exchange involved in this construction and whether it will be available within this year?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I stated last time that the matter being under consideration it will be premature to disclose the figures But if you so direct, Sir, I have no objection to do so So far as we can see now—originally it was supposed that the foreign exchange element would come to Rs. 5 2 crores—now we are hoping to reduce it, but no final decision has been taken on that point

Shri S M. Banerjee: May I know the total amount likely to be spent by the Government of India on the establishment of this particular factory?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The whole thing is under consideration still

Natural Gas in Assam

*2192. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional gas reserves have been discovered in the oil fields recently found at Naharkotiya and Moran (Upper Assam),

(b) whether steps have been taken to utilise the gases, and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to 32 million cubic feet of associated gas per day referred to in my reply to Starred Question No 1570 dated the 24th September, 1958, it is possible that 30 to 70 million cubic feet of non-associated gas may be available from these fields

(b) and (c) Steps are being taken to set up an Expert Committee to examine and recommend the pattern, location and capacity of industries to be established for the utilisation of the natural gas

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In answer to Starred Question No. 1570 the hon. Minister stated that they have appointed consultants for the utilisation of natural gas May I know whether a new committee is being set up or those consultants are given the charge of formulating any scheme for the utilisation of this gas?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We consulted some experts from various countries with regard to possible schemes that could be considered for the exploitation of natural gas at Naharkotiya. Those consultants have given their opinion in regard to the utilisation of this gas Now it is for Government to appoint its own expert committee to consider all aspects of the questions that face us, including the technical aspects which have been recommended by those consultants or advisers.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the time by which the new committee will be set up and the report submitted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That question is at present under consideration of the Government.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that about 10 million kw. of electricity that might be available from this natural gas goes to waste, because this natural gas at present is burnt down; and, if so, whether Government would try to expedite matters in order to avoid this unnecessary loss?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, we are most anxious to avoid any loss by burning or by other sorts of wastage. It is also a fact that Naharkotiya gas can be utilised as fuel for generating power, and all these are under consideration of Government.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: The Assam Industries Minister stated in the State Assembly that the Government of India have decided to undertake the gas utilisation schemes for electric power, fertilisers, cement and carbon black. May I know whether Government have sent any information to the State Government in this respect?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, we have not given any specific information to the State Governmen' with regard to what can be done, in the finality. Perhaps, the Assam Government have given their own views about the matter.

कमकुंड झील के समीप अन्वेषण

*२१६३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १८ अप्रैल, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ समय पूर्व गढ़वाल जिले के हिमालय में स्थित कमकुण्ड झील के समीप पाये गये रहस्यमय मानव अवशेषों की जो जांच-पड़ताल आरम्भ की गई थी, क्या इस बीच वह पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस जांच-पड़ताल के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त हुए तथ्यों व निष्कर्षों का एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो देरी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) देर से देर कब तक जांच पूरी हो जाने की आशा है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जांच की आखिरी रिपोर्ट तैयार हो रही है। उम्मीद है कि यह रिपोर्ट जून, १९५९ तक तैयार हो जायेगी और उसकी एक कापी सभा की मेज पर रखी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final report on the investigations is being compiled. It is expected to be ready by June 1959 and a copy will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह ज्ञात होता है कि इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है और रिपोर्ट निकलने में एक दो महीने लग जायेंगे। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अब यह मोटे तौर पर बतलाया जा सकता है कि क्या निर्णय निकला है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These have naturally involved complicated

analyses. Therefore, what I say is subject to whatever may appear in the final report. The conclusions appear to be briefly as follows:—

(i) The Rupkund tragedy under reference occurred perhaps five hundred years ago;

(ii) There were about 25 to 35 per cent. of women and about 75 to 65 per cent. of men in the party;

(iii) Almost all the individuals who died there were adults, but there were a few who were below eighteen years, and perhaps, a few who were still younger.

(iv) Judging from the cephalic index, head length, head breadth, the minimum frontal breadth and stature, there are reasons to think that the victims were probably from some region in UP, Rajasthan or Punjab; and

(v) finally, there is no evidence to suggest that these victims were part of any army

श्री भक्त दर्शन एथ्रोपोलोजिकल सर्वे की तरफ से सन् १९५६ में जो पार्टी गई थी उससे पहले लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के दल ने भी जाकर के वहा पर जांच-पड़ताल की थी और अभी हाल में स्वामी प्रणवानन्द ने भी वहां पर जाच-पडताल की है । क्या इन दोनों संस्थाओं की ओर से जो जांच-पड़ताल की गई है और उन्होंने जो अपने निर्णय दिये है उन से भी लाभ उठाया गया है और उसके बाद ही यह निर्णय दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायूं कबिर : लखनऊ विश्व-विद्यालय की जो पार्टी गई थी, उसकी खबर हमें है और उसकी जो फाइंडिग्स हैं, वे एक ही किस्म की हैं । यह दूसरा जो स्वामी जी का नाम बताया गया है, उसका हमें कोई पता नही है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जब से रूपकुण्ड के बारे में संसार के लोगों को पता लगा है, तब से बहुत से देशी और विदेशी यात्री वहा पहुंच करके जो वहा पर मानवीय अवशेष हैं, जो ह्यूमन रिमेंस हैं, और आर्टिफैक्ट हैं, उनको बिना इजाजत उठा कर ले जा रहे है ? यदि हा, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसा इन्तिजाम कर रही है कि उसको एक प्रोटैक्टेड मौनूमेंट घोषित किया जाए या उसकी रक्षा के बारे मे कोई व्यवस्था की जाए ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think it would be extending the meaning of a protected monument too far to suggest that the remains of a tragedy which took place near a lake are to be a protected monument. I do not think that can be done No, I do not think that many parties have reached there. The Lucknow party could reach there only at the second attempt, in September, 1956, and the anthropological party reached there at the third attempt It is fairly difficult to get there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the controversy that these remains are the remains of a pilgrim party or not has been resolved, and the fact that these remains are the remains of a pilgrim party is being established finally?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There can be no finality in such matters, but as I have already stated, indications are that it was not an army. What it was, we do not know.

Regional Research Centres in Public Health Engineering

*2194. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a chain of Regional Research centres in-

Public Health Engineering will be opened during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the places where these centres will be located?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Poona, Hyderabad, Delhi and Lucknow.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जितनी जगहों पर भी ये हैल्थ सैंटर बनाये जा रहे है, इन जगहों को किस आधार पर चुना गया है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : सैंटर तो एक ही जगह पर होगा और वह नागपुर में । पूना, हैदराबाद, दिल्ली और लखनऊ में जो सैंटर होंगे वे रिजनल सैंटर हैं । हमारा ख्याल यह है कि ये रिजनल सैंटर दूसरी जगहों पर भी हों । अभी तक इन्ही चार जगहों पर इन्हें शुरू किया जाएगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन सैंटर्स में जो अन्वेषण किया जाएगा क्या उसमें फीलपा की बीमारी और चेचे इत्यादि बीमारियां भी हैं ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर . हर एक किस्म की बीमारी जो पानी के लिए, सीवेज, नर्दमा के लिए, वैस्ट ट्रीटमेंट के लिये होती है, इन सबके लिए यह लैबोरेट्री काम करेगी ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र . नेपाल के बार्डर पर, यू० पी० के कुछ पोर्शन में, बिहार में और असम तक जो चेंचे की बीमारी फैल गई है, उसके लिए इन जगहों पर से किसी जगह पर सरकार सैंटर खोलने का क्यों इन्तिजाम नही करती है ?

श्री हुमायून् कबिर : लखनऊ में एक सैंटर शुरू हो रहा है । उसके बाद दरकार होगी तो दूसरी जगहों के बारे में भी देखा जाएगा ।

Shri Wodeyar: May I know the major work of these training centres, and the criterion for the selection of the place?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are not training centres, but these are research centres, and the main work will be study of existing water, sewage and waste treatment plants, the analysis of drinking water supply from wells and tanks, study to evolve economic, hygienic and accepted methods of excreta disposal, to carry out surveys of rivers and streams which are being polluted by the discharge of trade wastes, and so on, that is, all problems connected with public health.

Mr. Speaker: Have not hon. Members' lists of questions been corrected? There is a printers' mistake. The word 'research' should be there in place of 'training'.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the minimum educational qualifications for admission into the public health engineering school, and the percentage of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this school?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a research centre. It is not an engineering school.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether in the research centre any percentage of seats is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In the research centre, as elsewhere, we do try to give representation to people who are educationally backward; and certainly, reservations in appointments are made, but it is obvious that for research and higher work, unless there is a high standard of qualification, the whole country will suffer.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: That was what I wanted to know. What is the minimum educational qualification for admission into these centres?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of admission into the centre These are research centres where officers will carry on research; and wherever there are colleges or training institutions, the question of admission may arise

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total amount of money which had been sanctioned for running these centres, and whether Government propose to start and further public health research centres, besides these four centres?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered the question that we are starting with a number of regional centres, and more will be established It is obvious that in a country so big as India, there must be centres in different regions

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the amount that is being spent on these?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For the present, Rs 30 lakhs have been provided in the Second Plan, but it is possible that the amount will be exceeded

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether we have got sufficient number of graduates in public health engineering in this country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are making a beginning with the Institute at Nagpur for which a director has been appointed and also an assistant director, and the institution will develop as the requisite personnel are acquired

Junior Technical Schools

***2195 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to start or help in establishment or Junior Technical Schools; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme and provision made for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Parts (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The scheme for the Junior Technical Schools envisages the training of boys with a pass in the VIIIth class and of the age group 14 + in a three year integrated course of liberal education, Elementary Technical Education and Workshop training When the boys leave the School at the age 17 + they are expected to have acquired a fair amount of skill in a particular engineering trade and its associated technical knowledge alongwith a minimum level of education (of the Matriculation standard) necessary for life The main object is to provide a strong base for the formation of a cadre of young skilled workers with a broad general education

Each School will have a total enrolment of about 200 with 60 annual admissions They will provide for specialised training in specified trades in Engineering Industry. Each School is estimated to cost Rs 7·844 lakhs non-recurring and Rs 1 562 lakhs ultimate annual recurring

The Central Government will not set up such schools but will give financial assistance to State Governments and private agencies to cover 60 per cent of the total non-recurring expenditure approved and 50 per cent of the deficit in recurring expenditure

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the felt need for this scheme, and whether it has been taken up as a result of some study or some report?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The felt need is obvious Everyone is complaining of the large number of students who drift into universities without any set purpose or object. In

these schools, children will be taken at the age of 14-plus, and they will be given training in some particular industry under school conditions, it is a kind of a combination of school and factory

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the State Governments have agreed to put up such schools, and the number of schools which are likely to be put up during this year and the next year, and the provision that has been made in the budget?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We hope that there will be about 30 schools functioning between 1959 and 1960, and before the end of the Second Plan period, we expect there will be about 60 schools But the number may increase, since a few States have not yet entered into the scheme, and they are likely to join this scheme after the schools have been established

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether any quota has been fixed for the States for establishing these schools?

Shri Humayun Kabir. It is not a question of quota, but certain States have expressed their interest Bihar has asked for 2 schools, Kerala 12 Orissa 2, Punjab 6, Rajasthan 3, Madhya Pradesh 13, U P 5, West Bengal 9, and one school each in the two Union Territories of Pondicherry and Manipur

Shri M R. Krishna. May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government originally wanted to introduce junior technical schools under the Second Five Year Plan, and afterwards it was given up and in its place multi-purpose schools have been started?

Shri Humayun Kabir: These are junior technical schools which are being started There is no question of giving them up

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says it is a three year integrated course of liberal education, elementary technical education and workshop training, and that when the boys leave the school, they are expected to attain the matriculation standard May I know how Government propose to co-ordinate this type of training with the type of training that is imparted in the existing engineering institutes civil and electrical

Shri Humayun Kabir: The engineering institutes are generally for a somewhat higher category These schools are for school boys who, instead of going to a secondary school, will be taken to the junior technical schools and be prepared for work in factories workshops etc

Shri Hem Barua. My idea is that only matriculates are admitted to the engineering institutes, civil and electrical These students, after this training, would attain the matriculation standard So, will they be given an opportunity if they want to get into those institutions?

Shri Humayun Kabir. These boys after they have finished, may either go to a polytechnic straightaway for higher level of professional training, or they will have the other alternative, that they may join the profession work in a factory and take up part-time courses in polytechnics

Shri Ranga: What is the basis on which these schools are being started in the different States? Is it because the States offer to pay half of the expenses, and therefore any State is

free to have as many schools as it asks for and the Government is willing to give it? If they were to look into the distribution of the schools, it is lopsided, one State alone has got 18 out of 30

Shri Humayun Kabir: I may tell my hon. friend that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have so far not made any provision, but they are considering it now It depends on the choice of the State Governments, and the Government of India will give assistance up to 60 per cent

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might be the number?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have not yet reached the stage for considering that question. Sixty schools for the whole of India in the Second Five Year Plan, and I think even if they were 600 schools of that type, there should be no objection

Shri Ranga: Does that mean that if there are 600 schools, out of that, if one particular State is very enterprising, it would be free to take 300 schools? Should be no allocation?

Mr Speaker: It is all hypothetical

Shri Humayun Kabir: The allocation of schools is primarily a State subject Therefore, the State has a right to decide what pattern it will give to its own educational system

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would a diploma be given to the boys on finishing the training in these schools?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It may be a certificate or a diploma, but the main thing is they will be given good training in workshop and simultaneously receive also general education

Shri Heda: Already there are engineering colleges, polytechnic schools, multi-purpose schools and vocational training centres. Where will these schools stand and what is the necessity for this fifth category? Why not make this one of the present categories?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend knows very well that engineering colleges and polytechnics have nothing to do with boys of 14. They are post-school institutions. These school are not vocational institutions pure and simple because in vocational institutions only a particular craft training is given. These are what you may call higher secondary education with a very strong technical bias but they differ from multi-purpose schools in this respect, that in the multi-purpose school greater emphasis is on education, whereas in these schools, the greater emphasis is on training I may inform the House that roughly 55 per cent of the time in these schools will be given for workshop training, about 17 per cent for elementary engineering training and 28 per cent for general subjects like general science, mathematics, the humanities and languages,

Shri Damani: May I know if there is any proposal to establish liaison between such institutions and the small-scale industry institutions; if so, what are the arrangements that have been made?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There will, of course, be close co-operation and co-ordination

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Labour is already imparting absolutely similar training, and may I know if no co-operation is being effected, or whether these are in addition, or what is going to happen to the various other agencies?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There will be close co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, and the delay in implementing this scheme is mainly due to the fact that the details had to be worked out in consultation with them. These will, however, remain a different set In the industrial schools, the main emphasis, almost the sole emphasis, is on training craftsmen for immediate employment, whereas in the junior technical

schools, some time will be given for general education.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Labour Ministry is already imparting this very type of training?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Mica and Limestone in Orissa

*2196. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there are large deposits of mica and limestones in Sunki and other areas of the Koraput District (Orissa)?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): No occurrence of mica and limestone deposits have been reported from Sunki area of Koraput district. However, deposits of limestone in Umpavalli-Tumiguda area and of mica in the Beypore, Tentulikhunti area are known to occur in Koraput district, Orissa.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether a geological survey of that area has been conducted?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, Sir. A geological survey has been conducted in that area, and the State Directorate of Mining have also surveyed that area.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether it is a fact that the All-India Sarva Seva Sangh has submitted a scheme to the Government of India for the exploitation of these deposits by way of establishing a cement factory there?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The exploitation of that area is the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri Mohammad Imam: Has any survey been done in the State of Mysore where mica and limestone are available in abundant quantity?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present I am not in a position to say whether particular survey for mica has been done in the State of Mysore or not.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in any other part of Orissa geological surveys have been made, and rich deposits of mica and limestone have been discovered recently?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malviya): There is a very systematic programme for the survey of mineral ores in every State, and especially in Orissa, because it is rich in mineral resources, and as and when our reports are ready, they are printed and are available for the public for examination.

Shri Sanganna: It is my information that the All-India Sarva Seva Sangh has submitted a scheme to the Government of India for establishing a cement factory in the Sunki area? Is it a fact that the Government of India has received such a proposal?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am not aware of this.

Traders of Chini (Himachal Pradesh) and Garhwal (U.P.)

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*2198. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the nature of steps taken to provide a substitute means of income for the Tribal traders of Chini (Himachal Pradesh) and Garhwal (U.P.) who are apprehending stoppage of the age old trade relation with the Western Tibet in view of the economic and political developments taking place in Western Tibet after the advent of the Chinese?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Trade with Tibet is generally a supplementary source of income for certain section of the people residing in Chini and Garhwal areas. The

Central and State Governments have started a number of development schemes in these areas to improve the economic conditions of the local people including the people engaged on trade with Tibet by providing them with subsidiary means of livelihood locally. The special steps taken in this direction include the development of horticulture, construction of roads, development of cottage industries, sheep breeding and collection of medicinal herbs.

श्री भक्त दर्शन . क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने या हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने कोई सुझाव दिये है, या रुपयों की माग की है ? और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई विशेष सहायता दी है ?

Shri Datar: So far as I am aware there has already been a provision in this respect in the Budget for Himachal Pradesh Administration. So far as the Garhwal area is concerned, I am confident that some provision must have been made because they have included a number of items for implementation

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि तिब्बत की विषम परिस्थिति के कारण कितने व्यापारियो या परिवारों पर असर पड़ा है, और उनमें से कितनो की अभी तक सहायता दी जा चुकी है और कितनों को अभी तक सहायता नही मिली है ?

Shri Datar: I am not in a position to give the exact figures. But anticipating all this, Government have already taken steps to make it possible for the people in these areas to have supplementary earning.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि चीन के लोग तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार करने के लिए एडवांस में रुपया दे रखते हैं । तो अब चूंकि व्यापार बन्द हो गया है तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उनका रुपया वापस लेने का कोई उपाय सोच रही है ?

Shri Datar: If we receive any complaints in this respect, the question will be considered.

श्री हेमराज : लाहौल के व्यापारी आये साल तिब्बत से पशमीना लाते है और अब उनका पशमीने का व्यापार वहां से बन्द हो रहा है । उसके लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ।

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this. This question does not relate to the Lahaul area.

श्री पद्म देव क्या माननीय मंत्री को मालूम है कि पजाब, हिमाचल और गढ़वाल के लोगो की ऊन की माग तिब्बत से ही पूरी होती थी । अब यह व्यापार बन्द हो गया है तो गवर्नमेंट उसकी पूर्ति के लिए क्या विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Datar: In the first place, the Governments of Punjab and UP would take all these circumstances into account. So far as we are concerned, we are fully aware of our obligations to these people.

Conduct of Officials Concerned with the Investments of Life Insurance Corporation

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*2199. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of Union Public Service Commission about the conduct of officials concerned with the investment of the Life Insurance Corporation has been received; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): c

(a) Yes This was received on the evening of the 29th April

(b) A copy will be laid on the Table of the House after decisions in the case have been taken

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Vivian Bose Commission's Report along with the evidence recorded by it would be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Datar: The evidence is extremely bulky running into thousands of pages

Mr. Speaker: If the hon Minister has no objection, let him place a copy of it in the Library

Some Hon. Members: It should be done

Shri Datar: I shall strive without at present committing myself The evidence is extremely heavy and bulky All the same, I shall consider the question

Shri Tyagi: We can order for some cranes to lift it!

Mr. Speaker. If it is only a question of making copies, I shall have it typed in our Secretariat

Shri Datar: After a decision has been taken, this question will be considered

Shri Tyagi: Orders are orders Orders of the Chair must be obeyed

Shri Datar. Orders of the Chair will be obeyed subject to what has been stated here

Mr. Speaker: The Chair cannot be expected to issue an order

Shri P. C Borooah: May I know if the U.P.S.C as a whole went into the Report of the Bose Commission or appointed a sub-committee consisting of three members, two of whom were civilians (I.C.S officers), for that purpose?

Shri Datar: We have received the opinion of the UPSC

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know if the Government will consider placing the evidence recorded by the Vivian Bose Commission and the Vivian Bose Commission Report on the Table of the House before the House disperses The UPSC's Report, which seems to be in conflict with the other report, may be placed on the Table in the beginning of the next session As the Minister says that the evidence is much too bulky —and we would like to go through it —it is not possible for Members to go through all this evidence, the Vivian Bose Commission Report and the UPSC Report. Therefore, could they be laid on the Table in parts?

Shri Datar: I am afraid I cannot make any such promise at all. Now Government will have to go into the whole matter, including the Report of the Bose Commission and also the UPSC's advice All this has to be considered and a final decision arrived at Only after a final decision has been taken will all these questions arise for consideration

Shri Feroze Gandhi: When the Government place the UPSC's Report on the Table of the House, in case there is a Minute of Dissent, will that also be placed on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: That is a hypothetical question based on certain premises which may or may not have any foundation in fact.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: He can confirm or deny it

Mr. Speaker Order, order The hon Member is not a lawyer

Shri Feroze Gandhi: No

Mr Speaker: Here a singular always includes plural If there is a Report and there are Minutes of Dissent to it, both the majority Report and the Minutes of Dissent are part of the Report

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the hon Minister has said that the Report has been finalised and submitted to

the Government and Government are taking a decision, may I know whether it is a fact that the UPSC has exonerated both the ICS officers and put the entire blame on the ex-Finance Minister? This has come in newspapers.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is trying indirectly to take out something from me which he cannot do directly (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was not contradicted by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: What information does the hon. Member want?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A question was put when it was said that it was not allowed. Then this question was allowed. I want to know what was the source of information of the newspapers and why it came out in the Press.

Mr. Speaker: What is the source of information of the hon. Member?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Newspapers. Even adjournment motions are allowed or discussion on the basis of Press reports.

Mr. Speaker: How does it happen very often that newspapermen seem to be more in the know of things than even Members of Parliament?

Shri Ranga: Should we not be grateful to the newspapers?

Shri Datar: They exercise their mind very much and often-times within the realm of speculation

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can never understand how it does not strike 500 and odd Members who are representatives, to probe into it. Are they X-raying other people's minds? How can we imagine that such and such persons have been exonerated or not? Very often, we come across such instances. The report is not placed on the Table of the House. The Minister goes on saying 'We are still considering, we are still considering'. It appears as if Members of Parliament are the last persons to be trusted. I am really sorry about this. Hereafter if any Report comes out in any newspaper and the hon. Minister says, 'I am still considering it', I will insist on his placing it on the Table of the House. Otherwise, I would suggest to hon. Ministers to see to it that when a wrong newspaper report appears, they take action then and there or contradict it. Otherwise, it is improper. There seems to be no meaning in our being here. We are the last persons to be trusted. We do not know anything until every other person in the world knows.' I want to enhance the reputation of Parliament as a whole This is the highest authority

Shri Datar: May I point out in all humility that so far as the publication of this is concerned, it has not been from any government quarter at all. After we had a question here on Friday, I had the matter inquired into. May I assure you, Sir, that it has not in any way come out from any government source? I still submit to you that all this is from anticipation, unintelligent or otherwise.

Several Hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait for the Report. What is it that hon. Members are going to ask now?

Shri Nagi Reddy: Are Government going to contradict the report that has appeared in the Press by saying that what has appeared in the Press is not correct?

Shri Datar: May I point out that this was not the first occasion when it appeared? On a previous occasion also, some such attempt at speculation had been made. Therefore, merely because certain things have appeared in the Press, it does not mean that they are based on fact.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why not contradict it?

Shri Datar: May I implore hon. Members not to implicity believe them and then to cross-examine me.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have said enough on this. Here a leading question is put. If the Government have to answer every kind of report, imaginary or otherwise, that appears in any newspaper and they go on contradicting, or if a canard is floated and the Minister contradicts it, it comes to this that the other thing is true. It will be a leading question; it will be a fishing question. Therefore, let us stop at this.

I only requested hon. Ministers to see to it that, as far as possible, there is no such escape of news before they are communicated to this House. I am sure they will take all steps.

Shri Datar: I agree Government will take care.

Mr. Speaker: This applies not only to a government agency, but if any person is appointed as a Commissioner and so on to look into a matter, even through his clerk or through himself, it ought not to leak.

Shri Khadilkar: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: No more questions. Next question.

Repairs to Taj Mahal

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*2202. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of the renovation and luxury repairs by way of inlay work and otherwise which was being done in the Taj Mahal at Agra last January; and

(b) what steps are being taken to ensure that modern accretions which spoil a monument's historicity and do not contribute to its stability are entirely avoided

The Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Union Department of Archaeology does not permit any modern accretions within the monuments and carries out only repairs required for their proper maintenance.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the Press Report that when the Duke of Edinburgh was at Agra he inspected a demonstration of stones being cut and filed for the inlay work, may I know if the Minister will assure the House that renovations in monuments like the Taj should be undertaken only in rare cases and under *very strict conditions, and whether,* in this particular instance, those conditions were observed?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The insetting of these little pieces of stone is not renovation and it is not luxury work because unless the gaps are filled up, water seeps into them and undermines the structure itself Therefore, it is no renovation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It may be so; but I wish an assurance from the hon. Minister that there would not be a display of modern handicrafts overlaid upon our ancient monuments, particularly in view of the fact that there have been instances of the use of pavement stones and cement which makes the renovation visually and temporally incongruous in places like Konarak and Sanchi

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend knows that some of the statements made about Konarak were simply not correct and certain things which were done 40 years ago were attributed as recent work by a gentleman who ought to have knows better. And, the hon. Member who asks the question knows it fairly well because all the facts were explained to him. It has been the general policy of the department not to permit any innovation or use of modern craft.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that especially at Konarak pavement stones have been actually used in a very incongruous fashion, may I know whether the Minister will take special precaution that in future that is not done and pieces of sculpture are not thrown about in the way it had been in the case of Konarak?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already told him that what happened in Konarak happened in 1904 and some honourable gentleman who should have known better repeated these things even when his errors were pointed out to him and even after somebody who posed to be an expert was found to be a complete hoax. But, I never expected my hon. friend to repeat that statement here in the House a second time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Since the days of Fergusson there have been repeated allegations regarding the P.W.D. and the Archaeological Department as its successor having behaved rather shabbily in regard to the maintenance of our national monuments. And, I do want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he is not there to go by the reports of officials and he is going to make further investigations whenever allegations appear in the papers.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have inspected the place personally and I have seen that some of the things which the particular gentleman whom my hon. friend has in mind referred to were in photographs which were taken in 1905 or so.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in many places in Konarak finest architectural stones have been replaced by simple plain stones? (*Interruption*).

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, in certain cases that was done. But now whenever there is any question of any repair, it is done under the supervision of the Archaeological Engineer. But, obviously, we cannot replace old sculpture because the question which my hon. friend has just now asked goes contrary to what my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee said a moment ago.

Moral Education in Schools and Colleges

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*2203. **Shri Ayyakannu:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry of Education has decided to set up a Committee to work out a scheme for the introduction of moral education in schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The question of imparting moral and spiritual instruction in educational institutions was considered at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at Madras in January last. The Board recommended that a small committee should be set up to look into the matter. The recommendation of the Board has been accepted. The constitution and terms of reference of the Committee are still under consideration.

Shri Ayyakannu: In the statement it is said that the constitution and terms of reference of the committee are still under consideration. May I know the main features of the terms of reference that are under consideration?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This committee is being appointed on the recommendation of the Board and I will re-

produce the recommendations of the Board. They are as follow:

"The Board stresses the need to make provision for moral and spiritual instruction in all educational institutions.

It authorises the Chairman to appoint a committee to make a detailed study of the entire question and make suitable recommendations in the matter."

सेठ गोविन्द दास चूंकि शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है इसलिये क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यो से भी कोई प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुए है और यदि हुए है तो उनका क्या मन्तव्य है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली मैंने आप से निवेदन किया है कि यह मामूला पिछली सैंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की मीटिंग मे लाया गया था और सैंट्रल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड मे राज्यो के सब प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित होते है तो उनके परामर्श से ही यह कमेटी नियुक्त की जा रही है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that Government gave no consideration to this particular matter before the committee recommended it at its last meeting? If it is not so, what recommendation was given in the past and what action was taken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter has been discussed in the previous reports on education also. As early as 1944, this matter was discussed in the Central Advisory Board of Education. A committee was also appointed but the report of the committee did not lead to anything. Later on, this matter was discussed by the Secondary Education Commission and the University Grants Commission and both the Commissions strongly recommended that there was need for stressing this moral and spiritual education in our educational institutions. The matter was again discussed at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Board recommended that such a committee should be appointed. It is in view of this suggestion that this committee is being appointed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that at present nowhere such moral and spiritual education is being imparted? May I know whether Government is giving any assistance for such education or not?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government is not giving any assistance for any particular project under this scheme Government is giving assistance for various programmes to the State Governments and Universities. The whole question has to be looked into by this committee

Shri Ranga: Has Government though of appointing only such members to this committee or commission who have been very well-known for their own moral and spiritual character and their attainments? Would Government also consider taking the advice of the President and the Vice-President before they finalise the personnel of this particular committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government will take full care before appointing this committee

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what do Government mean by moral and spiritual education? Do they mean education in the quintessence of the different religions or something else?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We all understand the meaning of moral and spiritual education; and I do not think it is necessary for me to expound this subject in this House.

Shri Hem Barua: Do they mean the quintessence of different religions or codes of moral and spiritual relationship to be framed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That matter has to be examined by this committee which is to be appointed.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: What about the moral and spiritual education of teachers? Is there any scheme for the teachers?

Mr Speaker: For teachers (*Interruptions*)

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If we could give proper education to our students in the educational institutions, we would have educated the future teachers because teachers will come out of the educational institutions

Text-books Prescribed for Schools in Kerala

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*2204. { **Shri Maniyangadan:** / **Shri Kutt krishnan Nair:** / **Shri Nallakoya:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 621 on the 5th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the examination of the representation received in connection with text-books prescribed for schools in Kerala has since been completed, and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Education (Dr K L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter has been dropped

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether a committee was appointed by the State Government to go into this question and whether the report submitted by the committee has been looked into by this Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware, the State Government had a proposal to appoint a committee I have no information, and I am not in a position to give to the House any more information.

Shri V. Kacharan: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon Minister that at the 13th session of the Basic Education Conference Vinobaji took the view that the nationalisation of taxt-books is regimentation of minds and thoughts of the people? If so, how does this Government view the nationalisation of text-books in Kerala?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Vinobaji is quite free to express his opinion

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether it appeared in the papers—and all sorts of statements were made by responsible people—that these text-books contain lessons which wounded the religious and political sentiments of the people?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: I do not want to express any opinion This is really a matter of opinion As I said, as far as we are concerned, we have dropped this matter

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the subscribers of the memorandum have objected to the inclusion of the Prime Minister's books *Letters to his Daughter* because it dissemniates materialism?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: This does not arise of out of this question

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the University Grants Commission in its last report has pointedly invited the attention of the Government to the need for paying some attention to this question of preparing certain text-books and, if so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I cannot understand how this question can arise here This makes reference to certain representations received in connection with text-books in Kerala My friend is raising the question which does not have any relation to this particular question tabled in the House

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is directly related to that

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether the Central Government has got a body to go into the text-books

and may I know the reason why this matter has been dropped without going into the text-books?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Text-book is really a matter with which the State Governments are concerned, and they are quite free to prescribe the text-books as they like, and intimation to be sent to Government was not necessary. Therefore, we have dropped this matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Just now the hon. Minister said that this is a State subject and that is why they have dropped the matter Here arises the question as to whether it is not a fact that the University Grants Commission has asked the Central Government to take action in this matter.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have told my hon. friend that this really is a matter which deals with school text-books. The University Grants Commission deals with universities, and I cannot really understand how this question arises out of this particular question which the hon. Member has put.

Mr. Speaker: Does this cover the books of elementary schools also?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Text-books are not only for the schools but for the universities also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know whether the Central Government has appointed a committee to go into the moral and spiritual education, and in the matter of any text-book anywhere in any State, hypothetically, containing immoral propaganda, whether the Centre is going to keep quiet That is exactly what the hon. Member wants.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid the Central Government cannot intervene in a matter like this.

Manuscripts of Late Lala Lajpat Rai

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*2285. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an original work entitled "Recollections of work for an independent India" by the late Lala Lajpat Rai was handed over by an old friend of the late Lala Lajpat Rai to Shri Chagla, India's Ambassador in U S A for being kept in the National Archives of India;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to publish it; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A manuscript in Lala Lajpat Rai's handwriting containing "Recollections of Life and Work for an Independent India while living in the United States and Japan during 1914—17" was presented on 15th April, 1959 to the Indian Ambassador in the United States by the Director of the New York Public Library with a request to transmit it to the National Archives of India

(b) and (c) The question of publishing this manuscript will be considered on its receipt by the National Archives

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is not a fact that there are certain other manuscripts of Lala Lajpat Rai and whether efforts will be made to get them and also publish them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Certainly; if any manuscripts are available we will be glad to have them If the hon. Member has any information about any of the manuscripts he may kindly convey the information to me.

Gunshots in Chandni Chowk, Delhi

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*2206. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that several people in Chandni Chowk, Delhi were wounded by bullets from a bank sentry's gun on the 19th April, 1959,

(b) if so, the circumstances in which it happened,

(c) the number of people injured and their condition;

(d) whether any inquiry has been instituted, and

(e) if so, the result of such an inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (e) On the 19th April, 1959, a Cashier of the Bank of Patiala, Charkhi Dadri, District Mohendargarh, took delivery of a cash box from the Chandni Chowk Branch of the Bank The cash box was placed in a tonga with a gun retainer in the back seat while the Cashier himself sat in front The gun retainer was carrying a loaded ·12 bore D B B L gun which accidentally went off 12 persons were injured of whom 10 sustained simple injuries and were discharged from hospital after minor treatment Two persons are still in hospital but are reported to be out of danger The police have registered a case and the matter is now under investigation

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether from the persons who have been grievously injured any complaints have been received?

Shri Datar: I am not aware whether any complaints have been received, but as I have pointed out, ten persons have already been discharged after treatment. Two are still in hospital

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that the bank peons have to carry money from the treasury every day with the armed guard, may I know whether the police will take steps to see that a lorry is provided to the banks as is done in Calcutta with the armed police, so that this type of accidents may not happen in the crowded street of Chandni Chowk?

Shri Datar: The hon Member's suggestion is a novel one, but still it would be examined

Shri Prabhat Kar: I can bring to the notice of the hon Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs that it is done in Calcutta If it is possible to do it in Calcutta, it is possible to do it in Delhi also

Shri Datar: We will try to look into it

Mr. Speaker: The Minister need not have used the word 'novel' That is the word which provoked the hon. Member!

Shri Datar: 'Novel' means new

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has ascertained that the gun that was carried by the bank peon was quite in perfect order and was not loose in any sense, because such an accident never occurs, but it has now occurred? May I know whether that question has been examined?

Shri Datar: The gun has been taken into custody and a case has already been registered, and the investigation has started

Naga Hostiles

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*2207. { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a large scale subversive activity of hostile Nagas in the

Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur in recent months and a large number of persons have been arrested during the police operations in these areas and a number of arms seized;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested during the last six months and those standing trial;

(c) the number of persons convicted and charges on which they were convicted; and

(d) the steps taken to control the situation in Tamenglong?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There has been some activity on the part of Naga hostiles in the Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur recently.

(b) Since the beginning of November 1958, 160 Naga hostiles have been arrested. Cases against 34 are pending in court.

(c) 32, out of which 27 persons have been convicted under the Indian Arms Act, one under section 380 Indian Penal Code and 4 under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) Necessary steps have been taken to comb out the affected areas.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether a group of Angami Nagas from Kohima has been arrested near the Nungba police station with two books, namely, the *Naga Problem* and *Naga Goodwill Mission*, and may I know whether they have been convicted and, if so, for how long?

Shri Datar: I have given the information that I have. It will be found that a large number of Naga hostiles —160—have been arrested.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: It has appeared in the press that the headman of Tamenglong village has been kidnapped by the Naga hostiles. May I know whether he has been recovered from the hostiles?

Shri Datar: There are some cases of kidnapping, but in a large number of them, they have now been released.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Naga hostile activities are increasing of late, in this area, may I know whether the Government have assessed the progress of co-operation towards the restoration of peace and the assurances made to the Government by the Naga People's Convention and, if so, how far they have succeeded in converting those Naga hostiles towards the establishment of peace instead of asking the Government to extend the period of amnesty?

Shri Datar: All that I can say in reply is that Government have been constantly watching the circumstances and assessing the situation.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the army was employed in these operations?

Shri Datar: No, Sir; so far as I am aware.

Smrimati Mafida Ahmed: The latest review of the Naga situation made by the area Commissioner, Shri Luthra, reveals that many underground hostiles have surrendered with their arms. May I know whether any effort has been made to find out the clue as to how the terrorists are maintaining continuity of unlicensed arms?

12 hrs.

Shri Datar: Recently there have been surrenders of considerable amounts of arms and ammunitions.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article published recently in the *Daily Express* of London on the materials sent to that paper by the press correspondent of that paper called Mr. Donald Wise, who has sent an exaggerated report saying that during the course of 2 years, 35,000 Naga hostiles have been killed by the army? If so, may I know what steps Government have taken to restrict the entry of

foreign press correspondents to that area, whose identity is of a doubtful nature?

Shri Datar: Government have this problem in view and they are taking necessary action from time to time

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether the hostile Nagas are receiving outside aid in the form of arms?

Shri Datar: It will be very difficult for me to answer it just now Secondly, even if I have the material, it may not be in public interest to disclose it

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the arms surrendered by the hostile Nagas have been examined and whether they know the make of the arms—Pakistani, Hindustani or U K. etc ?

Shri Datar: In some cases, we know the makes

Shri Ranga: Have Government sent any communication to the *Daily Express* in London contradicting the wrong information that has been published by their correspondent, or, will they do it at least now?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this particular publication All the same I shall try, if the hon Member gives me the date, I shall look into it and see what action is necessary

Shri Hem Barua: The date is 9th February and the name of the Correspondent is Donald Wise

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION No. 32

Riots in Sitamarhi, Bihar

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S.N.Q. No. 32. { **Shri Vajpayee.** **Shri Assar:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Army was called to assist the Civil Administration in Riot-affected areas of Sitamarhi, Bihar;

(b) if so, the period for which assistance was sought and the period for which assistance was actually rendered, and

(c) the number of Jawans and officers employed in this operation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The period is not specified in such cases Army assistance is given for only so long as the situation demands

(c) It is not in public interest to disclose the number of troops employed

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to grossly exaggerated accounts of these happenings in the Pakistan Press and if so, whether Government appreciate that it is the summoning of the Army that makes even the wild reports appear plausible?

Shri Krishna Menon: Obligations in this regard are confined to discharging the statutory obligations of placing the army assistance at the disposal of civil authorities when it is requested according to the procedure laid down by law

An Hon. Member: He is not audible

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has said that under statutory obligations —he is referring to the Criminal Procedure Code—the army authorities have to come to the help of the civil authorities in maintaining law and order That was done If others go on making all sorts of reports, it is none of their business

Shri Vajpayee: What exactly is the procedure in such cases? I would like to know whether the Defence Ministry, before acceding to the requisition of armed units by local authorities, ascertains whether the situation does in fact warrant such assistance or whether it is incumbent on the Defence Ministry to come to the help of civil authorities

Mr. Speaker: The matter was discussed here in connection with some other matter and it was pointed out

that it was according to the Criminal Procedure Code. The person who decides is the magistrate who is there on the spot.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government is drawn to a Pakistan radio broadcast last evening that has given a very exaggerated account of this incident? They have already said that some 2,000 people of a minority community are involved in it? If so, may I know whether our Government proposes to give a correct picture of the situation, so that there might not be any slander against this Government by a foreign government?

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member will no doubt communicate his suggestion to the Home Ministry.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the army was used in controlling a defiant armed mob which wanted to loot a passenger train near Sitamarhi station?

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir; our information is that the army is patrolling the area to inspire confidence among the people.

Mr. Speaker: I was not able to hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Krishna Menon: The army is used only for patrolling the area.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member put the question whether in view of the persistent effort by Pakistan radio and Press to give an exaggerated account of what has happened here, the Government proposes to give a correct picture, the hon. Defence Minister said that it is for the Home Minister. I thought the entire Cabinet is working together. If the hon. Minister considers that it is such a trivial matter, that is one thing. But to say some other Minister is to look into it, whoever might be the Minister, the hon. Minister has to report it to the other Ministry if it is really a serious matter. If it is a trivial matter, of course, nobody expects it.

Shri Krishna Menon: The question does not cover the matter of public relations. It covers the action taken by the army. The army's procedure in this matter is strictly according to the law. When the information was received in the Divisional Headquarters, the necessary complements were placed at their disposal for the purpose. On the request of the Government of Bihar, the 20 Infantry Division placed one infantry battalion at short notice to move by road to Patna and by rail from Patna to the affected area. There was widespread panic and chances of serious rioting breaking out in Muzaffarpur and elsewhere. The Government of Bihar requested the Station Commander at Dinapur on 20th April, 1959 to send two infantry companies immediately to Muzaffarpur in order to stabilise the situation.

As requested by the civil authorities, demonstration marches have been carried out by the troops to restore confidence and to act as a deterrent to further outbreak of disturbances. There has been no firing at all by the troops. The only incident reported is of two small thatched sheds being burnt in some place on 23rd April. The general situation is reported to be under control. The patrolling is being carried out by the army in collaboration with the civil authorities.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the special role of our army, which is not merely to put down the troublemakers, but also to bind up the wounds of struggle, may I know if the Ministry has done something in this regard, specially in view of the reported observation of the Prime Minister that he was very highly distressed at the suffering of the innocent people there?

Shri Krishna Menon: As I have said, the army had to act strictly within the rule of the law in this matter under the guidance of civil authorities. I assure the hon. Member that the way they have conducted themselves has been in the direction of creating the effect he wants.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Gnat Aircrafts at H.A.L.

*2197. { Shri Balakrishnan. / Shri Elayaperumal.

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the GNAT aircraft scheduled to be produced at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd, Bangalore, is not free from defects in its design and structure,

(b) whether Government have received the report of the Court of Inquiry on the crash of a Gnat belonging to U K Government in England during last year, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to eliminate such defects, during production programme at Hindustan Aircraft Limited?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (c) The Gnat aircraft has not yet received all its clearances It is expected that the aircraft will be finally cleared by Government by June, 1959 If any modifications are found to be necessary as a result of these trials, they will be incorporated in the aircraft to be produced at H A.L

(b) No, Sir

खजुराहो से चुराई गई मूर्तियां

*२२००. श्री सरजू पांडे क्या वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ·

(क) क्या खजुराहो में खोद कर निकाली गई प्रस्तर मूर्तियां हाल ही में चुरा ली गई थीं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Leakage of Budget for 1956-57

*2201. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 629 on the 3rd March, 1958 and state at what stage is the criminal case filed in connection with the leakage of taxation proposals contained in the Budget for 1956-57?

The Minister of Home Affairs **(Shri G. B. Pant).** The case is pending in the Court

Smuggling of Foreign Currency

*2208. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Mimster of **Finance** be pleased to state.

(a) whether recently a number of cases have been detected wherein attempts were made to smuggle out foreign currency from India during the months of March and April, 1959;

(b) if so, the nationality of the culprits;

(c) whether a European wife of an Indian Lawyer was arrested in April, 1959 in Bombay and a large amount of foreign currency was found in her possession;

(d) whether this lady had been going abroad occasionally;

(e) if so, how often; and

(f) whether she and her husband have declared their assets in foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). During the months of March and April, 1959, twenty-seven cases wherein attempts were made to smuggle foreign currency out of India, were detected by the Customs Authorities.

The persons involved were of Indian, Pakistani, Burmese, Iranian, Syrian, Japanese and American nationalities.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir On the 8th April, 1959, one Mrs Cicily Sethi, the wife of Shri J. G. Sethi, an advocate of the Supreme Court of India, was arrested by the Bombay Customs authorities while she was attempting to leave India by s.s. 'Victoria' with undeclared foreign currency. The lady is Irish by birth but is now the holder of an Indian passport issued in February, 1958 From this passport it has been found that she has been out of India once on the 8th April, 1958, on medical grounds There is an earlier passport also issued in April, 1955 which might give details of further travels by her, but this is not at present in the possession of the Customs authorities.

(f) Enquiries are being made in this regard and the information, if any, available, will be placed before the House

Election Expenses

*2209. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1584 on the 15th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the recognised political parties have sent their suggestions on the measures to be adopted to check increase in election expenses; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No concrete suggestions in the matter have been received from any of the recognised political parties so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements in Ordnance Factories

*2210. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural implements can be manufactured in the Indian Ordnance Factories; and

(b) if so whether steps have been taken to do so?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Prototypes of several types of agricultural implements, namely,

(i) a three wheeled vehicle incorporating a plough and a water pump;

(ii) a self-propelling 3-wheeled plough; and

(iii) a self-propelling 2-wheeled plough

have so far been made and are undergoing trials The Ordnance Factories are capable of producing agricultural tractors and their attachments, if required

प्रकाशक वित्तीय निगम

*२२११. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को आगरा में कुछ समय पूर्व हुए हिन्दी प्रकाशक संघ के सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित उस प्रस्ताव की प्रति प्राप्त हुई है, जिसमें उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि प्रकाशकों की सहायता करने के लिये सरकार को एक प्रकाशक वित्तीय निगम स्थापित करना चाहिये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता .

All India Science Teachers Conference

*2212. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the third All India Science Teachers Conference in its session held in New Delhi during the last week of December, 1958 has suggested an increase in the financial provision for science clubs and science fairs; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Conference recorded their satisfaction at the opening of science clubs in schools and recommended further expansion of the project. Regarding science fairs, the Conference recommended grant of financial assistance for initiating science fairs.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Purchase of Defence Stores from U.K.

*2213. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any reduction in the purchase of defence stores from U.K. in 1958-59 as compared with 1957-58; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Payments made by the High Commissioner for India in U.K. during 1957-58 and 1958-59 on account of stores purchased from the U.K. as well as other European countries amounted to about Rs. 80·40 crores and Rs. 70·28 crores respectively. No separate accounts are maintained in respect of stores purchased from the U.K. As accounts for the year 1958-59 have not yet been closed, the value of stores purchased during that year may not be regarded as final.

सेना में परिवार नियोजन

*२२१४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सेना में परिवार नियोजन को फैलाने के लिये एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस कार्यक्रम का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) उस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]

Income-Tax

3884. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected as income-tax during 1958-59 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Statistics of income-tax collections are not maintained State-wise. However, a statement showing the total income-tax collections in the charge of each Commissioner of Income-tax is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII; annexure No. 2].

Income-tax from Punjab

3885. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected as income-tax in Punjab during 1958-59 (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII; annexure No. 3].

Excise Duty on Tobacco

3886 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of collections and arrears of excise duty on tobacco in Punjab during 1958-59 (district-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 4]

Delegations sent Abroad

3887. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of delegations sent abroad during 1958-59, and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent upon them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 215.

(b) Rs. 47 lakhs.

The above figures are approximate.

Small Savings Scheme

3888. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri D. C Sharma:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected under Small Savings Scheme during 1958-59 in Punjab (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The district-wise figures of collections for the year 1958-59 are not yet available. The net collections for the State as a whole during that year amounted to Rs 5·24 crores approximately.

Payment of Income-tax in Instalments

3889 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum period which the Income-tax Department allows for payment of income-tax dues by instalments; and

(b) whether there is any machinery to ensure that such payments are made regularly?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There is no hard and fast rule for allowing instalments which are allowed taking into consideration the nature of the case and the financial position of the assessee applying for instalments.

(b) A note is made in the records about the grant of instalments and the dates on which payments are due. The Income-tax Officer reviews the records periodically to ensure that assessees pay according to the prescribed instalments

Central Social Welfare Board Grants to Punjab

3890. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary social welfare organisations in Punjab which have been given grants by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1958-59 (since September, 1958);

(b) the amount of grant to each organisation during the above period; and

(c) the nature of supervision exercised by the Board over these organisations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The applicant institutions which apply for a grant from the Central Social Welfare Board are inspected by at least one member of the State Board concerned before the State Boards recommend their applications to the Central Board. After the grant is paid, the institutions have to furnish, in due course, audited statement of accounts to enable the Board to satisfy itself regarding proper utilization of grants. The institutions are also visited by the zonal members of the Central and State Boards as well as by the Inspecting Officers of the Central Social Welfare Board; these persons give such advice as is considered necessary to the institutions and also send reports of their visits to the Central Social Welfare Board for further necessary action.

Grants to Universities

3891. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amounts given as grants to the following Universities during 1958-59:

(i) Bombay University;

(ii) Poona University; and

(iii) Marathwada University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

Name of the University	*Amount*
	Rs.
(i) Bombay .	19,05,910·50 nP.
(ii) Poona .	19,83,000·51 nP
(iii) Marathwada .	8,000·00 nP.

Grants to Bombay Social Welfare Organisations

3892. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary social welfare organisations in Bombay State, which have been given grants by the Central Social Welfare Board during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of grant to each such organization?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* Index No. LT-1410/59].

Stolen Bicycles

3893. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of bicycles stolen and recovered in Delhi during 1958-59;

(b) how do these figures compare with the figures of 1957-58; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such thefts?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b).

1958-59		1957-58	
Cycles stolen	Cycles recovered	Cycles stolen	Cycles recovered
1800	281	1831	235

(c) Apart from the publication of posters and slides advising the public to lock their cycles, policemen are posted on duty at places where large number of cycles are kept.

Monuments in Orissa

3894. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the amout of money spent so far on each of the protected monuments in Orissa since 1955-56?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 5].

Output of Coal Mines in Andhra Pradesh

3895. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the estimated annual output of coal from the

Godavari Coal Mines in Kareem Nagar District in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The Singareni Colliery Co Ltd are reported to have plans to raise from the Godavari Coal Mines 20,000 tons of coal per month during the first year of operation and 40,000 tons per month during the second year The field is capable of being developed to produce 1 million tons by the end of the third Plan, subject to availability of plant and railway facilities

Foreign Capital Investments

3896. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new capital issues during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 involving foreign participation;

(b) the names of the companies and the foreign participants,

(c) the total amount of capital and the percentage of foreign participation for each;

(d) the articles to be produced each case, and

(e) the location of those factories?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (e) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No 6].

Health Facilities for Scheduled Castes in Mysore

3897 **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 494 on the 20th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government of Mysore for providing special health facilities out of the amount allotted to them for scheduled castes in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the nature of the special health scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received

Excise Duty on Khandsari

3898 { **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri P. C Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state.

(a) the total collection of excise duty on Khandsari Sugar from 1st March, 1959 to 31st March, 1959, and

(b) the reason for this short fall in collections, if any?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total collection of Central Excise duty on Khandsari Sugar from 1st March, 1959 to 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs 70,000 approximately

(b) Since the re-imposition of the Central Excise duty at the enhanced rate on Khandsari Sugar, hardly more than a month and half have elapsed and the production season has now almost come to an end Revenue from Khandsari Sugar is expected mainly from the production in the next season, stock lying in the factories on 28 2 1959 not being liable to pay the duty In the circumstances the question of shortfall does not arise

National Museum of India

3899 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No 454 on the 2nd December, 1958, and state:

(a) at what stage is the question of setting up of National Museum of India as an autonomous body; and

(b) if the scheme has been finalised the main features of the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The stage for setting up an autonomous body has not yet been reached and is not likely to be reached for some years.

Hindi Teleprinters

3900. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 467 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee on Standardisation Key Boards of Hindi Teleprinters has been printed,

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c) The report has not yet been printed, as the final proof is yet awaited from the Press The report will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as printed copies are available

Archaeological Survey in Punjab

3901. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1467 on the 15th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made with regard to the survey of ancient temples and places of archaeological and historical interests in Punjab; and

(b) the number and names of the villages surveyed so far district-wise)?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A further 119 villages have been surveyed in Gurdaspur District from November, 1958 to January, 1959, bringing the total to 550 since the work started.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VIII, annexure No 7]

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

3902. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C Sharma:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 480 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state the names of the States which have since separated the Judiciary from the Executive?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement showing the latest position is given below

STATEMENT

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

There has been complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras

There has been partial separation in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

There is no change in the position in respect of Assam and Orissa. In respect of Bombay, Rajasthan and

West Bengal the position is as follows:

(i) *Bombay.*—The scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is already in force in the areas which comprised the State of Bombay prior to its reorganisation and the necessary legislation to extend the scheme to the newly added areas of Vidarbha and Marathwada has since been enacted. The State Government proposes to bring about separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in these areas, as soon as the preliminaries have been completed, say by about August, 1959.

(ii) *Rajasthan.*—The State Government expect to receive and consider shortly the report of a Committee appointed by them to suggest a workable scheme for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. Meanwhile, as a step towards this direction, 36 courts of Munsif-Magistrates have already been set up.

(iii) *West Bengal.*—A scheme for the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been in operation in all the districts of the State since last year. Necessary legislation to give it a statutory basis will be undertaken by the State Government.

Payments Through Foreign Banks

3903. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of payments made through foreign banks by the Indian Embassy in U.S.A. during 1958; and

(b) the reasons for making use of foreign banks for the purpose?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) $3,458,672.87.

(b) There are no Indian banks in U.S.A.

Audio-Visual Education

3904. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recommended to the authorities concerned inclusion of audio-Visual education as a compulsory subject in teachers' training colleges; and

(b) if so, how far such recommendations have been implemented.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The authorities concerned have been advised to introduce it as an important subject in the teachers' training colleges.

(b) The States of Bihar, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan have introduced it as an important subject, while the Punjab State has included it as a compulsory subject of study in their teachers' training colleges The Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Manipur as well as Tripura have no training colleges within their territories The recommendation is still under the consideration of the remaining State Governments, namely, Andhra, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi Administration

Scientific Research and Industry

3905. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to bring about a liaison and co-odination between scientific research and industry; and

(b) what contribution, if any, has been made by Central scientific institutes to the industry during 1957-58?

Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 8].

"Seizure of Smuggled Goods"

3906. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Damani:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers arrested and injured or killed in encounters with the police during 1958-59, month-wise:

(i) on the East and West Indo-Pakistan border;

(ii) on the East Punjab border;

(iii) on the sea ports of India;

(iv) in each State;

(b) the number of smugglers convicted (nationality-wise);

(c) the number of smuggling cases detected; and

(d) the total value with break-up of goods in particular, watches, gold currency and opium seized from smugglers during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 9].

Minerals in Orissa

3907. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 402 on the 21st February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether fuller information with regard to deposits of iron ore, graphite and glass sand in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Puri, Cuttack and Talcher have been made available to the Government since then; and

(b) if so, whether a statement containing the fuller information will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. Fuller information on the deposits of iron ore, graphite and glass sands has not yet been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Advisory Board of Education

3908. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1443 on the 5th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of decisions taken, recommendations made and resolutions passed at the 26th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education held at Madras during the third week of January, 1959; and

(b) the nature of steps taken so far to implement these decisions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A copy of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board has been supplied to the Library of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The recommendations of the Board will be referred to the parties concerned shortly for information and necessary action.

दिल्ली में पब्लिक स्कूल

३६०६ श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक पब्लिक स्कूल स्थापित करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की कार्यान्विति स्थगित करने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार ने मंजूर नहीं किया क्योंकि ऐसे स्कूलों का खोला जाना सरकार की नीति में मेल नहीं खाता। सरकार की नीति के अनुसार सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा सुविधाएं समान रूप से मिलनी चाहियें।

Central Excise Department

3910. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of temporary non-Gazetted Staff in the Central Excise and Land Customs Departments (State-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix VIII; annexure No. 10].

Acquisition of Lands in Saurashtra

3911. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the area and location of land that has been acquired or is proposed to be acquired for deep drilling and structural drilling in Saurashtra?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya): About 25 acres of land has been acquired for Drill Site No 1 and 23 acres of land for Drill Site No 2 for deep drilling at Lunej (Cambay) About 19 sq miles of land is proposed to be acquired in the following places for the purpose of colonies and oil fields:—

(1) Lunej
(2) Paldi
(3) Malasini
(4) Neja
(5) Nagra
(6) Dehra
(7) Cambay
(8) Jhala Pur
(9) Sokhda
(10) Patlawadi
(11) Bhat Talori
(12) Kansari
(13) Shakarpura
(14) Jinaj

No land has been acquired for structural drilling in Saurashtra

Geological Survey of Madras

3912. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state

(a) whether the reports of the Geological Survey of Madras conducted in 1957-58 have been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir Some of the reports on the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in 1957-58 have been examined and the others are now under scrutiny

(b) The completed reports have been forwarded to the Madras State Government The work of Geological Survey of India is continuing in these areas

Sale of Stores to Military Personnel at Concessional Rates

3913. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state·

(a) whether there exist some stores from where articles are drawn by military personnel at concessional rate in Delhi and also at other places; and

(b) if so, the nature and necessity of such concession?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghunath): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Departmentally run stores such as ASC stores, Canteen Stores etc., exist in Delhi and other places wherefrom Military personnel get their requirements of daily necessities at uniform prices applicable to the whole of India. These prices are fixed on the basis of the overall cost of procurement in bulk plus prescribed departmental charges. As profit is not the main motive behind the functioning of these stores which essentially exist for the convenience of the troops, their prices may happen to be slightly lower than the market prices in respect of certain articles. There are no concessional rates as such.

Asansol Polytechnic

3914 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large portion of the grant sanctioned to Asansol Polytechnic by Government of India for purchase of equipment and construction of buildings for the Mining Engineering Section has not been spent so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The amounts so far sanctioned for construction of buildings have been fully utilised. Out of Rs. 65,000 sanctioned for the purchase of equipment, Rs. 25,736 has been utilised.

(b) The anticipations of the Institute regarding availability of equipment were not realised and orders have been placed for supplies, some of which will be received from abroad.

Rural Institutes

3915. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of proposals regarding the rural institutes considered at the fifth meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education held in New Delhi for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) details of the scheme finalised?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The National Council for Rural Higher Education considered the proposals and targets in the field of Rural Higher Education for the Third Five Year Plan.

The Council recommended that (i) if funds permit two more Rural Institutes, one in Punjab and another in Madhya Pradesh should be established (ii) Post-graduate classes should be developed in these institutes, and the individual institutes should be allowed to specialise in their own particular spheres (iii) it was not necessary to include all the optional groups in each institute (iv) The rural institutes should draw their own plans of development which may be placed for consideration before the Standing Committee of the National Council.

The Standing Committee met in New Delhi on 17th and 18th February, 1959. But as all the Rural Institutes have not yet submitted their plans, the proposals are still under consideration.

(b) The detailed scheme has yet to be formulated.

जयाल स्मारक कोष

३९१६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमालियन माउन्टेनियरिंग इंस्टीच्यूट, दार्जिलिंग के भूतपूर्व प्रिंसिपल स्वर्गीय मेजर एन० डी० जयाल की आकस्मिक व दुखद मृत्यु की

स्मृति रक्षा के लिये कुछ समय पहले एक 'जयाल स्मारक कोष' स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कोष के गठन, उद्देश्य वह कार्यक्रम आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा, और

(ग) उस कोष मे अब तक कितना धन एकत्र हुआ है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) । एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है ।

विवरण

हिमलियन माउंटेनियरिंग इस्टीच्यूट, दार्जिलिंग की कार्यकारिणी सभा ने अपनी २-१०-५८ की बैठक में स्वर्गीय एन० डी० जयाल का स्मारक बनाने का निर्णय किया था । सभा ने इस निमित्त निधि के लिए सभी पर्वत-प्रेमियों से चन्दे की अपील की थी । ३-१०-५८ को इस निमित्त एक प्रेस नोट भी जारी किया गया ।

२. यह जयाल स्मारक निधि देश के युवक समाज में पर्वतारोहण का प्रचार करने के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जायगा । भारतीय पर्वतारोहण यात्राओं की सहायता करने के लिए इस निधि को विशेष रूप से प्रयोग में लाया जायगा । इस निधि का प्रबन्ध हिमालयन माउंटेनियरिंग इंस्टीच्यूट, दार्जिलिंग की कार्यकारिणी सभा के हाथ में होगा जिसके प्रधान और उपप्रधान, क्रमश: प्रधान मंत्री और पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री हैं ।

३. स्वर्गीय मेजर जयाल के लेखों और जीवनी पर आधारित एक पुस्तक भी प्रकाशित करने का विचार है । इस पुस्तक से होने वाले लाभ को जयाल स्मारक निधि में दे दिया जायगा ।

४. इस निधि का कुल चन्दा लगभग ६८०० रुपये है जिसमें से ८७०० रुपये गरीब और नाकारा हो गए शरपा पर्वतारोहियों की सहायता के लिये और ५०० रुपये जयाल का एक अच्छा चल-चित्र तैयार करने के लिये अलग किया गया है । इस निधि में चन्दा द्वारा और रुपये जमा करने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

Promotions of Civilians in M.E.S.

3917. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotions in clerical cadre have been held in abeyance during the last 15 months due to the instructions issued by the Engineer-in-Chief, New Delhi, to the Chief Engineers of Military Engineering Service to stop promoting civilians in the clerical cadre as the first step to militarizing this branch of the army; and

(b) if so, how does it reconcile with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee to make the M.E.S. completely Civilian Organisation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Multi-Purpose Schools in Madras State

3918. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-purpose schools at present in Madras State (District-wise); and

(b) the total number of schools to be opened during 1959-60 and the amount of assistance sanctioned by the Central Government for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

(a) Madras	20
Chingleput	12
South Arcot	14
Tanjore	18
Madurai	17
Ramanathapuram	18
Tiruneveli	18
Salem	13
Coimbatore	22
North Arcot	14
Tiruchirapalli	19
Nilgiris	6
Kanyakumari	5
TOTAL	196

(b) The Government of Madras propose to introduce 50 bifurcated courses in Secondary Schools during 1959-60 According to present calculations the amount is likely to be Rs. 8·67 lakhs but no amount has yet been sanctioned.

Konarak Temple in Orissa

3919. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements are being made to open up the closed doors of the Konarak temple in Orissa; and

(b) if not, why drilling is being done on the floor of the temple?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir, but attempts were made to open air vents in the masonary blocking the doorways in order to improve ventilation inside the temple.

(b) Drilling of holes in the plinth has been resorted to inject mortar mixed with ironite (water proofing) in order to fill in all holes and gaps inside.

सरकारी दफ्तरों में नेताओं के चित्र लगाना

३९२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी दफ्तरों में कुछ वर्ष पहले तक स्वर्गीय सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल के चित्र टंगे रहा करते थे, किन्तु कुछ समय से धीरे-धीरे गायब दिखायी दे रहे हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें किसी सरकारी आदेश के द्वारा हटाया गया है, या यूं ही सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों की स्वेच्छा से हटाये गये हैं ,

(ग) भारत के उस महान् पुरुष के चित्रों को सरकारी दफ्तरों में सम्मानपूर्वक प्रदर्शित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है , और

(घ) यदि नेताओं के चित्र दफ्तरों में टंगाने के कोई विशेष नियम हैं, तो क्या वे सभी-पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (घ) तक । दफ्तर के कमरे में सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल या और किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता की तस्वीरें टांगने या हटाने के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है और न ही इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ।

Minerals in Mysore

3921. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *Ad hoc* Committee appointed for Mysore State to recommend areas which are considered as suitable for State exploitation of Schedule 'A' minerals (manganese and iron ore deposits) has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features of the report?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has recommended detailed work in Bellary and North Kanara districts before selecting areas for exploitation by the State. The occurrence of iron ore and manganese in other districts has been brought out to the extent known.

Compilation of District Gazetteers

3922. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state what financial assistance has so far been placed at the disposal of the State Governments for compilation of District Gazetteers?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The following sums have been paid to the different States so far for this work:

	Rs.
(i) Bihar	18,000
(ii) Bombay	12,000
(iii) Madras	24,000
(iv) Mysore	6,000
(v) Rajasthan	6,000
(vi) Uttar Pradesh	6,000

Calcutta High Court

3923 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judges at present in Calcutta High Court; and

(b) how many of them began their career as Munsifs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 24—29 permanent and 4 additional.

(b) **Four.**

Auction of Forests in Himachal Pradesh

3924. Shri Vajpayee: Will the **Minister of Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conservator of Forests, Chamba Circle, Himachal Pradesh, issued an auction notice for the sale of 14, 49, 151 blazes at Mandi on the 5th February, 1959;

(b) if so, whether the auction was held on the same date;

(c) if not, the reasons for the postponement of the auction;

(d) whether it is a fact that resin contractors who assembled there declined to give any bid as a protest against the withdrawal of lots Nos. 24 and 27 from sale;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The auction was held on the same date but was not successful

(d) Yes; the lots withdrawn were Nos. 24 and 26 (and not 27 as mentioned in the Question).

(e) The lots Nos. 24 and 26 were withdrawn because the contractors who had the lease of these lots and had installed a Resin Factory in the vicinity of these forests requested the Himachal Pradesh Administration to extend the present lease for a further period of two years. With a view to encouraging this small-scale industry within the territory, the Administration decided to concede this request

(f) The blazes which could not be auctioned have since been sold on the basis of tenders.

Armed Forces Headquarters Clerks in Civil Departments

3925. { Shri Tangamani: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.P.S.C. qualified Grade 'A' Clerks nominated to Armed Forces Headquarters were transferred to Civil Department either prior to or after the 1st January, 1947;

(b) if so, their number for each period;

(c) whether the transfer affected their seniority and pay;

(d) what are the recommendations of Public Service Commission regarding such employees; and

(e) how far their recommendations were accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Of the persons who were nominated to Armed Forces Headquarters by the late Federal Public Service Commission on the results of the Clerks ('A' Grade) examination held in 1945, 6 were transferred from Armed Forces Headquarters to Civil Departments—all of them before 1st January 1947.

(c) to (e). Their seniority and pay, consequent on their transfer to the Civil Departments, would be regulated in accordance with the terms and conditions of service obtaining in those Departments. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Loan by Re-Finance Corporation to Industry Private Ltd.

3926. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the loans sanctioned by the Re-Finance Corporation for Industry Private Limited till the end of December, 1958;

(b) the loans given after the 31st December, 1958 and upto the 31st March, 1959; and

(c) the loans that may have been disbursed up to the end of December, 1958 and from that period upto March, 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Six loans for a total sum of Rs. 178 lakhs were sanctioned by the Corporation up to the 31st December, 1958.

(b) Two further loans, amounting to Rs. 65 lakhs, were sanctioned between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1959.

(c) No amount was disbursed upto the end of December 1958, but a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was drawn between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1959.

Exploration of Minerals

3927. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) at how many places in India, drilling and exploratory mining are being carried on by the Indian Bureau of Mines at present; and

(b) the results achieved so far and further prospects in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Indian Bureau of Mines is carrying out drilling and exploratory operations for coal, copper, magnesite, pyrites and iron ore in 12 different places in the country. The details of the places where the drilling is being carried out, of reserves proved and further prospects in this regard are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 11.]

Central Acts

3928. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the number of cases in which final orders were passed by the High Courts and the Supreme Court in 1958 invalidating Central Acts in full or certain specific provisions thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

दिल्ली के गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में शुल्क

३९२९. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली के गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में प्रत्येक कक्षा में कितना शुल्क लिया जाता है; और

(ख) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में लिये जाने वाले शुल्क की दरों में क्या अन्तर है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) (१) दिल्ली के जिन गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों को सरकार की ओर से सहायता-अनुदान मिलता है उन स्कूलो की हर कक्षा के लिए पढाई की फीस इस प्रकार है —

लडकों के स्कूलो के लिये

कक्षा	पहली श्रेणी	दूसरी श्रेणी
	रुपये	रुपये
I—V	कुछ नही	कुछ नही
VI	४ ००	२ ५० न० पै०
VII और VIII	६ ००	४ ००
IX	८.००	६ ००
X	६ ००	७.००
XI	१०.००	८.००

लड़कियो के स्कूलो के लिये

कक्षा	पहली श्रेणी	दूसरी श्रेणी
	रुपये	रुपये
I—V	कुछ नही	कुछ नही
VI	२ ००	१ ५० न० पै०
VII और VIII	३ ००	२.२५ न० पै०
IX	४ ००	३ ००
X	५.००	३ ५० न० पै०
XI	६.००	४.००

जो छात्र विज्ञान लेते हैं उनसे मिडिल की कक्षाओ में २५ न० पै० और हाई स्कूल और उच्च माध्यमिक कक्षाओ में ५० न० पै० मासिक अतिरिक्त फ़ीस ली जाती है। संगीत लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों से १.०० रुपये की अतिरिक्त फ़ीस ली जाती है।

(२) जिन दूसरे गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों को सरकार की ओर से सहायता अनुदान नहीं मिलता उनकी फ़ीस हर स्कूल में अलग अलग है। आम तौर पर छोटी कक्षाओं की फ़ीस १५ रुपये से २५ रुपये मासिक होती है और उच्च कक्षाओ में २५ रुपये से ४० रुपये मासिक होती है।

(ख) सरकारी और सहायता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई की फ़ीस की दरो में कोई अन्तर नही है।

Enrolment Forms

4884. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the columns of class and sub-class exist in the enrolment forms for recruitment to the Defence Services; and

(b) if so, how these words are interpreted for purposes of recruitment?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) There is a column for class and sub-class in the enrolment form of the Army. In the Navy there is no column either for class or sub-class In the Air Force there is a column for class but none for sub-class

(b) In the Army the class is of two kinds viz., denominational (1) such as Dogras, Muslims, Maratha etc and (2) territorial such as Biharis, Bengalis etc. The sub-class generally denotes the sub-caste/clan/tribe as indicated in the examples below:

Class	Sub-Class
Dogra	Rajput
Mushm	Maimkhani
Bihari	Ahir

etc.

The first classification is relevant only to recruitment in respect of those Arms/Regiments where such composition still exists; sub-class categorisa-

tions are not normally taken into account.

In the Air Force, the word 'class' in the present enrolment form means the sect of a religion or the class of a community. No value is, however, attached to the class of a candidate for purposes of recruitment as selection is made on the basis of merit.

Oil Resources in Madras

3931 Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 798 on the 2nd March, 1959 and state:

(a) when the survey of the oil resources in the Cauvery Basin, Madras State, by the Geological party is likely to be completed; and

(b) whether drilling operations are likely to be undertaken before the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It is not possible to state at this stage.

(b) It is too early to say.

Allotment of Corrugated Iron Sheets to Manipur

3932. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several tons of Corrugated Iron sheets allotted for Manipur could not be lifted from stockists in Calcutta during 1958 and 1959 so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Indents for Corrugated Iron Sheets for Manipur are placed by the Iron and Steel Controller on producers and not stockists. These sheets are therefore not lifted from stockists.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply and Distribution of Oil Products

3933. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delegation of oil companies comprising the General Managers of Burmah-Shell, Standard Vacuum Oil Co. and Caltex has urged upon the Government the formation of a compact high power committee with a view to go into the major problems of oil industry consequent on the setting up of the two public sector refineries;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). There was no such delegation but, during a general discussion the General Managers of these companies had with this Department on 7th April, 1959 at their joint request, they did suggest formation of an Industry-cum-Government Committee to go into various common questions that would arise on account of the setting up of the two Government refineries based on Assam crude oil. It was arranged that the General Managers would send their detailed suggestions regarding what should be the terms of reference of the committee that they had in view. Their suggestions, which have recently been received on 25th April, 1959, are being examined.

Foreign Exchange for Ex-Rulers

3934. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-Rulers (i) enjoying special passport facilities and (ii) those who went outside India in 1957 and 1958; and

(b) how much foreign exchange was made available to them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) (i) Hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply given to part (a) of Question No. 1735 on 8th April, 1959.

(ii) 1957—7.
1958—9.

(b)

Year	Foreign exchange Rs.	Sterling (£)
1957	84,650	16,175
1958	60,000	2,100 and 1,500

Grant of facilities for Channel Swimming

3935. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta University Sports Board have recommended to the Government of India for according permission and providing necessary facilities to one Miss Arati Saha, a 20 year old student of the City College, Calcutta, to go to England with a view to attempting to swim the English Channel; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision of the Government of India in regard thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University authorities have been informed that the Government of India's permission is not required for participation in the contest. As regards provision of facilities, it has been made clear to the University that the matter will have to be considered by the All India Council of Sports on a receipt of an application through the normal channel viz., the Swimming Federation of India.

Educational Grants

3936. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) on what criteria the educational grants are allotted to the different States;

(b) in what proportions the educational grants given to the Andhra Pradesh are distributed between Science and Humanities; and

(c) whether these grants include Scholarships also?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Grants are given to the State Governments for implementation of schemes included in the approved State educational plans. For schemes entitled to Central assistance the pattern of assistance varies from 50 to 100 per cent.

(b) No proportion is fixed between Science and Humanities.

(c) No assistance is given on Scholarships schemes included in the Plan.

I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956

3937. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the approximate cost incurred by the Government in connection with the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination held in 1956; and

(b) what are the reasons for the great disproportion between the number of candidates called for interview and the number finally selected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Expenditure of approximately Rs. 2,50,000 was incurred in respect of salaries of the special staff in the Commission's office, payment to examiners, and interview board. The

information regarding the expenditure on the actual conduct of the examination namely on accommodation, furniture, invigilation etc. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The written test of the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956, was only for screening the candidates and all those who were successful in the written part were called for interview. It was not the intention to restrict the field of selection by calling for interview only a limited number of candidates The number finally selected depended upon the suitability of the candidates as well as the availability of vacancies

हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिक्षा

३६३८ श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बन जाने के बाद वहां शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आश्चर्यजनक प्रगति हुई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र बनने के समय वहां प्राइमरी स्कूलों, जूनीयर हाई स्कूलों, हायर सैकन्डरी स्कूलों और डिग्री कालेजों की संख्या क्या थी,

(ग) ३१ मार्च, १९५९ को उपरोक्त शिक्षा संस्थाओं में से प्रत्येक प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्थाओं की संख्या क्या थी,

(घ) डिग्री कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर चलाये जा रहे हैं, और

(ङ) कौनसी संस्थायें उनका प्रबन्ध कर रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली) . (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के बनते समय स्थिति इस प्रकार थी —

	कालेज	हाई स्कूल	मिडिल	प्राइमरी
	कोई नहीं	२३	८२	३८६
(ग)	४	६१	१३५	६३२

(घ) (१) मन्डी में वल्लभ महा विद्यालय, मंडी ।

(२) बिलासपुर में, गवर्नमेंट कालेज, बिलासपुर ।

(३) चम्बा में गवर्नमेंट कालेज, चम्बा ।

(४) नाहन में, गुरु राम राय कालेज, नाहन ।

(ङ) पहले तीन कालेजों का प्रबन्ध सरकार करती है और अन्तिम कालेज का प्रबन्ध गुरू राम राय कालेज, देहरादून की प्रबन्ध समिति निजी तौर पर करती है ।

Allotment of Coal to Punjab

1940. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coal allotted to Punjab State under different categories during 1959 so far; and

(b) the quantity of coal supplied to the State during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement (I) showing the allocations and despatches of coal during the months of January and February 1959 for various industries in Punjab controlled by the State Government is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 12.] Another statement (II) showing despatches during January and February 1959 to industries situated in Punjab State but sponsored by central recommending authorities is also laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 12

Visitors to Red Fort, Delhi

3941. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visitors to the Red Fort, Delhi during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount obtained through the sale of tickets from them during the same period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 6,93,863.

(b) Rs 84,853.71 nP.

Allotment of Iron Sheets to Punjab

3942. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quotas of iron sheets proposed to be allotted to Punjab State during 1959-60;

(b) whether the State Government have approached to increase the quota of iron sheets; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Allotments are made quarterly. For the First Quarter of 1959-60, a total quantity of 3,300 tons of sheets has been allotted under the Government Development Scheme, Steel Processing Industries and Non-Agricultural quotas against the overall allotment of 16,390 tons. In addition, the State would be getting allocation of sheets under Agricultural and Small Scale Industries Quotas from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) to whom bulk quotas are allotted every quarter.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Cases against Government Officials

3943. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of vigilance cases were instituted against the Heads of Departments of the various Offices/Departments of the Government of India during the years 1955 to 1958;

(b) if so, in how many cases vigilance action has been taken against those officers;

(c) the number of vigilance cases out of these pending decisions; and

(d) when these are likely to be disposed of?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) *to (d). The required information is* being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when available.

Copyright of Indian Literature

3945. **Shri P C. Borooah:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of agreement between Indian copyright holders and foreign publishing firms is holding up the translation of Indian literature into foreign languages; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government desire to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are examining how the difficulty could be eased.

Iron Ore in Cuddappa

3946. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of iron ore deposits in Cuddappa district of Andhra Pradesh has been made;

(b) the quantity of deposits available in the district;

(c) the various places in the district where iron ore deposits are available and the quantities available;

(d) the quantities exported from this district till December, 1958;

(e) the total quantity of iron ore deposits available in Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) the quantities mined and exported from Andhra Pradesh till December, 1958?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The iron ore deposits have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India at Chabali, Pagadalapalle, Yerragontlakota, Rajampet, Pendlimarri and Mantapampalle in Cuddappa district of Andhra Pradesh. The reserves of iron ore in these areas have been estimated at 300,000 tons.

(d) The exact quantity of iron ore exported from Cuddappa district is not available. However, during 1958 the production of iron ore from Cuddappa district was 36,524 tons.

(e) 430 million tons.

(f) The production of iron ore in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1955—58 is given below:

Years	Quantity
1955	386, 338 tons
1956	418, 571 ,,
1957	267, 303 ,,
1958	196, 846 long tons

Almost all the iron ore produced from Andhra is exported out.

Industrial Council

3948. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme to establish an industrial council in India with a view to promote a free flow of private capital into India from abroad?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is not clear as to what is the Industrial Council to which the hon'ble member refers There is a proposal under examination for the establishment of a Centre for disseminating information to potential foreign investors regarding terms, conditions and laws relating to investment in India.

Teaching of Foreign Languages in India

3949. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian teachers and students engaged in the teaching and study of foreign languages at present in institutions run under the auspices of the Government of India; and

(b) the amount spent during the last two years for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The School of Foreign Languages, New Delhi is the only institution which is run under the auspices of the Government of India. The number of Indian teachers and students engaged in the teaching and study of foreign languages at the School at present is 5 and 522 respectively.

(b) The net expenditure (after excluding receipts) incurred on the School during the last two years was as follows:—

1957-58.	Rs. 38,981
1958-59.	Rs. 52,806

Mica in Madras

3950. Shri Narayanaswamy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mica is found in the hillocks and their surroundings in the eastern parts of Theni, West of Andipatti, Periyakulam Taluq near Madurai-Theni Road, Madras State; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Occurrence of white mica i.e., muscovite was reported from Periyakulam area, but the survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India in 1951-52 did not reveal any workable deposits in the area.

(b) Does not arise.

Minerals in Madurai

3951. Shri Narayanaswamy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the course of digging some wells, traces of diamond and particles of gold were found in the area of Pattiveeranpatti, Madurai District, Madras State; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. The material collected from the well was analysed in the Geological Survey of India laboratory but it did not contain any diamond or gold.

(b) Does not arise.

Life Insurance Corporation

3952. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement containing the list of officers of Life Insurance Corporation promoted after Senior Services Committee report and state:

(a) whether salaries of the officers were increased;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether claims were made by officials who were ignored; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and a statement containing the list of officers promoted on the basis of the Senior Services Committee's Report will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The representations received from the officers concerned are under consideration.

Oil Industry

3953. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up an institute to co-ordinate and augment the existing facilities for research and training for the rapid development of India's oil industry?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on 31st March, 1959 has decided to constitute a Petroleum Council on the analogy of the Coal Council for the rapid development of Petroleum Industry in the country. It is hoped to establish this Council at an early date. As soon as it is established, it will examine the following matters:

(i) Training of personnel, research and investigations, documentation and information, and marketing and economics in the whole field of petroleum and natural gas;

(ii) facilities in the existing and proposed institutions and the potential for expansion of such facilities; and

(iii) what additional facilities including any new institution, should be created.

Fees in Girls' Schools in Delhi

3854. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fees in the girls' schools in Delhi have been raised by 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The required information has already been furnished *vide* S. No. 5 of the statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No 2780 for the 7th April, 1959.

Working Days in Colleges

3855. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri **Ajit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has decided to raise the number of working days in colleges from 150 to 180; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to implement the decision of the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) In their meeting held on the 8th and 9th July, 1958, the University Grants Commission decided that all the Universities be advised to provide for at least 180 clear working days, exclusive of Sundays, Holidays and days used for examinations. The advice of the Commission was communicated to all the Universities for consideration.

It is, primarily, for the Universities themselves to take a decision in the matter. However, it is understood that twenty-seven (27) Universities either provide or have agreed to provide for 180 clear working days excluding Sundays, Holidays and days used for examinations. Besides, the University of Madras has suggested that a minimum of 190 days including days of college examinations be fixed, while the University of Bombay has informed the Commission that the actual working days in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Technology will be about 180 days including the examination days

मध्य प्रदेश में अपराधी जातियां

३९५६. श्री डामर क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कौन-कौन सी ऐसी जातियां हैं जो अब भी सरकार द्वारा अपराधी जातियां समझी जाती हैं; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में इन जातियों के लिये कोई विशेष स्थापित किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती खाल्वा) (क) क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स लाज (रपील) एक्ट, १९५२ के लागू होने के बाद से राज्य सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश की किसी भी जाति को अपराधी जाति नहीं समझती है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

झाबुआ में मैंगनीज की खानें

३९५७. श्री डामर क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला झाबुआ की तहसील थांदला में काजली डूंगरी मैंगनीज खानें किन लोगों को पट्टे पर दी गई हैं; और

(ख) ये खानें कितनी-कितनी कालावधि के लिये पट्टे पर दी गई हैं ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) (क) श्री ठाकुर लाल, शिव प्रकाश पोद्दार।

(ख) पट्टे की अवधि ३० सितम्बर, १९६४ को समाप्त होगी।

National Book Trust of India

3958. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books translated and produced by the National Book Trust of India; and

(b) the amount spent so far on this body?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali): (a) No. of books translated—8

No. of books produced—Nil

(b) Amount sanctioned by Government to the National Book Trust:

	Rs.
During 1957-58	55,000
During 1958-59	75,000
Total . .	1,30,000

Indian Educationists in Japan

3959. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of officials of the Education Ministry had been to Japan to study their system of Education;

(b) if so, whether any report has been received by Government from the members of the visiting team; and

(c) the main recommendations of the report?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Education did not send any team to Japan to study the Japanese system of education. However, while on leave, two officials of the Ministry, visited Japan on behalf of the India International Centre which is a non-Government institution

(b) and (c) Do not arise

12·7½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 212

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 12th February, 1959 to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 212 by Shri Madhusudan Rao regarding National Defence Academy.

STATEMENT

In the answer to part (b) of the Question referred to above, in the headings of the second and third columns, *for* "January 1958" and "July 1958" *substitute* "July 1958" and "January, 1959", respectively

12·8 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1148

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 2nd March, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 1148 by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding Contingency paid Employees of Survey of India.

STATEMENT

Against the figure **2969** reported in reply to part (a) of the Question *add* the following:—

(As on the afternoon of 31st December, 1958).

12:3½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1149

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 2nd March, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 1149 by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding Class IV Employees of Survey of India.

STATEMENT

Add the following at the end of the answer:—

N.B. The numbers reported above are as on 31st December, 1958 (afternoon).

12·00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BOMBAY PUBLIC TRUSTS (CORPORATION) ORDER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957, a copy of the Bombay Public Trusts (Corporations) Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 374 dated the 4th April, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1404/59].

REPORT OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): On behalf of Sardar Majithia, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited for the year 1957-58, along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in *Library, See* No. LT-1405/59].

REPORT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 a copy of Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Account: [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1406/58].

12·11 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th April, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th April, 1959.'

(2) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 30th April, 1959, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition. The names of the Members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.'

[Secretary]

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms and ammunition and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

Shri Ahmad Said Khan, Shri Har Prasad Saksena, Shrimati Maya Devi Chettry, Shri B. Parameswaran, Shri Narotham Reddy, Shri Onkar Nath, Thakur Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri Govind Chandra Misra, Sardar Raghbir Singh Panjhazari, Shri P. N. Rajabhoj, Shri N. C. Sekhar, Shri Faridul Haq Ansari, Shri Anand Chand, Shri B. D. Khobaragade, Shrimati Vollet Alva." '

(3) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th February, 1959, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd April, 1959, with the following amendments:—

Clause 3

1. That at page 2, *after* line 21, the following be *inserted*, namely:—

"(iia) registered in a medical register of a State, who, although not falling within sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act; or".

Clause 11

2. That at page 4, *for* lines 20 to 24, the following be *substituted*, namely:—

"(d) the names of persons who carry on the business or profession of pharmacy in the State, and

(i) would have satisfied the conditions for registration as set out in section 31, on the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30, had they applied for registration on or before that date; or

(iii) have been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners as defined in sub-clause (iia) of clause (f) of section 2 for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30;"

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

12·14 hrs.

BILL RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH AMENDMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12·14½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the

current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 20th April, 1959:—

1. The Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1959
2. The Finance Bill, 1959
3. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

12·14½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukabad) Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

I also lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing the names of Members who have been absent for 15 days or more continuously from the 9th February to the 31st March, 1959 during the Seventh Session.

12·14¾ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACCIDENT IN DURGAPUR STEEL PROJECT

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur—Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the hon Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The accident in Durgapur Steel Project resulting in the death of five persons and injuries to seven others."

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I am sorry to inform the House that on the morning of the 27th April, 1959 an unfortunate accident took place at the construction site of the Durgapur Steel Plant According to the information received from Durgapur, the accident took place at about 7 45 A.M. last Monday While some workmen of the contractor were fixing roof trusses in the heavy forging bay of the blooming mills of the plant under construction, three of the trusses under erection at the north end of the bay collapsed, resulting in the death of two workmen immediately and injury to several others One workman died on the way to hospital and four were admitted to the project hospital in the steel township, of whom two died subsequently. Four serious injury cases were sent to Burdwan district hospital for treatment, of whom one has died. Thus the total number of deaths is six All five serious injury cases were receiving treatment in Durgapur and Burdwan hospitals, of whom one has since been discharged The others are, however, reported to be out of danger Three of the workmen had minor injuries and were given outdoor treatment only

Besides, the enquiries which are being conducted by ISCON, the Project authorities have appointed a committee of enquiry to go into the facts of the accident and the Committee is going into the matter The report of the Committee is expected to be available in the course of this week. It appears that while three senior engineers of the contractors were supervising generally at site and were at some distance from the scene of accident, they were not on the spot of the accident at the time the accident took place. I am informed that all necessary erection equipment including a mobile crane was available for the erection work, but no over-head cranes were necessary for this work.

12·16 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st May, 1959."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st May, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

12·17 hrs.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna on the 1st May, 1959, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma may kindly continue his speech.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Before we proceed with the Bill, I desire to raise a point of order. The point of order is that this Bill violates article 14 in that it denies equal protection of the law. The Bill specifically singles out displaced persons from among Government debtors for imprisonment for default of payment. Other Government debtors are not sent to prison for non-payment of debt. Now Government have got a class of people who have to pay Government debts. Out of these debtors only these people are singled out for imprisonment; other Government debtors are not sent to prison. Therefore, equal protection of laws to a section of the Government debtors is denied and so it violates article 14. Apart from the fact that the provisions of the Bill are harsh, severe and all that, why should only displaced persons be singled out out of the whole lot of Government debtors for treatment of imprisonment for default? I submit that the Bill violates article 14 and is, therefore, out of order.

Mr. Speaker: All right, let me consider this matter. Let Shri Sharma continue his speech. In the meanwhile, I will consider the point of order.

An Hon. Member: What is the time left?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, no time is left. The time alotted was 1½ hours. Time already taken is 1 hour and 45 minutes. Now, are there many amendments to this?

Pandit Thakur Das Bharvaga (Hissar): There are many amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Let us consider it for half an hour more.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The amendments are to be moved.

Mr. Speaker: We will finish all the stages by quarter past one.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): By 1·30.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. Hon. Members will kindly be brief. Now, before I call upon the hon. Member to continue his speech, what has the hon. Minister to say regarding the point that has been raised by Shri Bharucha? Shri Bharucha says that the general law prevents the Government from exercising any right of arresting a displaced person for default in payment of debt.

Shri Nausbir Bharucha: I could understand a distinction being made between persons who are debtors of Government and persons who are debtors of private parties. I can understand distinction being made there. In this case, the Bill makes a distinction between Government debtors and Government debtors.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I add that according to this law even debts which are barred by limitation are sought to be recovered by sending a person to jail? Ordinarily, no money can be recovered if it is barred by time.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): One departure must not justify the other.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Therefore, that also offends article 14, that is my submission.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Only one point is involved in Shri Bharucha's point of order: whether the refugees by themselves are a class of persons. If it is conceded that they are a class of persons by themselves then certainly a provision can be made, because that would amount to a reasonable restriction only.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has pointed out to me that all that is sought to be done under this Bill is to withdraw the exemption from arrest that is conferred under the original Act.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Only, the rights are not there for the Government to imprison a person. There is no exemption as such. Kindly ree the whole Bill. Even the disability of the Government is now sought to be removed.

Shri Nausbir Bharucha: Now the exemption is sought to be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. There are two things—one thing is to impose or clothe the Government with the right to arrest some people as against some others; and another is to say that under an existing Act exemption was allowed and that exemption clause is removed. Am I to understand it that way?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): If you read section 21, it is clearly laid down there. This Act was passed by this House in 1956. There are three things, namely, that arrears can be realised as arrears of land revenue, that final authority will be the heirarchy of the Chief Settlement Commissioner and that even the law of limitation will not apply to these debts. These are the three things that are included in section 21 which was passed by this House. Then, with a view to give a certain amount of concession to a DP we inserted under clause 30 exemption from arrest.

Now, there are three stages where arrears of land revenue are to be realised. First is demand, second is attachment and the third is arrest. If Shri Bharucha objects to this little amendment which I have moved and which, I feel, is in the interest of the displaced person because I am providing him certain safeguards under section 30, how would he react if I were to say that this section 30 be abrogated totally? If section 30 is abrogated totally then the law, as it stands and is applicable to the ordinary national of the State shall apply. What would be his objection to that, that is, if we abrogate section 30? Now, I am asking for the amendment of section 30 in the interest of a displaced person. I am giving him safeguards..... (*Interruption*) and the safeguards are that instead of giving him to the civil authority, the tehsildar, naib-tehsildar and all that, I am asking his case to be dealt with and taken up at the highest level of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, who

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

is the highest authority in my Ministry. But if it is felt that I am doing something which is not desirable and that instead of giving him certain concessions and not treating him as a normal citizen of the land, I am taking away certain rights then the best course would be to abrogate section 30. I am prepared to consider that, because the moment section 30 is abrogated, they will be at par with an ordinary national of the State and will be ordinary DPs.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Right to recover past debts which cannot be recovered from any other person in India is a piece of concession or is unredeemed tyranny?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I submit that this Act was passed by this House and, as you will see, in sub-section 3 of section 21 there is a specific provision that even the law of limitation shall not apply. That power has been given to me by this House. Today, after three years to say that this is *ultra vires* of the Constitution—if it was so, I am sure the friends of the DPs would have gone and taken a writ from the High Court or would have done something in that respect.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It was pointed out even at that time by me.

Mr. Speaker: I have got both sides. Now, objection has been taken by Shri Bharucha that this Bill makes a discrimination between one set of DPs and another set of DPs.

Shri Nausher Bharucha: One set of Government debtors and another set of Government debtors.

Mr. Speaker: Government debtors, in view of the addition of sub-clause 2 to existing section 30. Section 30 states:

> "No person shall be liable to arrest or imprisonment in pursuance of any process issued for the recovery of any sum due under this Act which is recoverable as an arrear of land revenue."

It is open to this House to abrogate this altogether and withdraw this exemption. Instead of doing so, the hon. Minister says that he has clothed the Chief Settlement Commissioner with authority to decide in proper cases that this exemption may not apply. Instead of this, the alternative, as he says, is to move for its removal. Of course it is for the House to accept it or not to accept it. But under those circumstances he has gone half way, at any rate, to give some concession.

So far as the point that was raised by Thakur Dasji is concerned, limitation itself has been abrogated. It may be very harmful, but this House has passed it. Section 21, sub-section 3 says:

> "For the purpose of this section a sum shall be deemed to be payable to the Custodian by notwithstanding that its recovery is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908."

Hon. Members must submit to the Act that has been pased by this House so long as it stands on the statute book.

I do not find that there is any objection on the ground that it is discriminatory legislation. But anyhow it is for the House to decide such important matters on which there can be difference of opinion. The Speaker never takes the responsibility of deciding them himself. Therefore, hon. Members, who have heard both sides, should decide ultimately to accept or reject the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submitted last time that three constructive sugges-

tions have been made with regard to the improvement of this Bill. One of those was that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I think that only those Bills are circulated for public opinion where there is some conflict of opinion. Those are Bills which deal with the question of reforms—social, legal and juridical. I do not think that in a matter where debts have to be recovered and where obligations which have once been entered into and have to be discharged, we should seek public opinion. I think, public opinion in this matter is very clear and that is that obligations once undertaken must be fulfilled.

Again, it has been said that we should set up an evaluation committee for going into the whole gamut of refugee rehabilitation. I feel that it is too late in the day to do so. This problem has been with us all these years and I believe every hon. Member of Parliament, every public worker and every legislator all over India—everyone of these persons—has been doing consciously or unconsciously this work of evaluation. Persons come to us with their grievances and we bring them to the notice of the hon. Minister and other functionaries. So, I think that evaluation is being done on an individual level, which is much better than evaluation which may be done by any committee or, as you know, this kind of evaluation is much better than a collective kind of evaluation done by some hon. Members.

Then, it has been said that we should have a screening committee. I cannot understand what the screening committee is going to do. The screening committee is going to consist of the Secretary of the Rehabilitation Ministry, a representative of refugees and a Member of Parliament. I do not know whether the screening committee will have to sit perpetually or continuously or will be appointed for a particular period of time. I do not think that these three wise men can solve this problem. I believe that they would not have much more material at their disposal, much more time at their disposal and much more discretion at their disposal than, I think, the Rehabilitation Minister has. I think all these are dilatory propositions. I do not think they are going to serve either the cause of justice or the cause of refugees or any cause of public utility. I therefore think that this is not the right thing to do.

Now, I feel that the process of rehabilitation has been going on for years and I agree entirely with the hon. Minister that we have broken the back of this problem and that only residual problems are now left. But I must say that even those residual problems are very urgent and are very very necessary. Those residual problems cannot be dealt with in a casual way or in an amateurish way, because these residual problems are human problems. They are not problems which can be dealt with in a way which should be, I should say, not sympathetic or humanitarian.

There is the residual problem of the refugees of Purana Qila. They came to me this morning. They want that they should not be treated as squatters but as allottees. They want that Government should provide them alternative accommodation in the form of cheap tenements and that kind of thing. There is the problem of Kingsway refugees to which my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, will refer. That Kingsway refugees problem is also there. These are bits and patches of problems—problems here, there and everywhere. I hope that these problems will be dealt with by the Ministry before it is wound up.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The moment you treat a refugee in Purana Qila as an allottee, then, he will be entitled to the sale of the tenement in compensation, the idea being that the historical monument should be sold to him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What I submit is that these Purana Qila allottees want that they should be given alternative accommodation somewhere, that they should be provided with cheap accommodation, that you should contribute Rs. 500 for the building of the tenement and the rest, they are prepared to contribute themselves. There are problems in Kingsway Camp. I should feel very ashamed of the fact that there should be such problems existing in Delhi where the Rehabilitation Ministry is continuing in session with an army of its officials and all that. I would like....

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Is it a crime to live outside Delhi?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is no crime to live outside Delhi. I said, — I think my hon. friend has not understood what I am saying in English— that the Ministry of Rehabilitation is here and these problems are existing under the very note of the Ministry and these problems remain unsolved. There may be problems in Rohtak, there may be problems in Gurgaon....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Only the problems of Delhi should be solved: that was the idea.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My idea was this. These problems, I agree with the Minister, are residual problems and they all deserve to be solved. I have said that they have to be solved, not in an amateurish fashion, but resolved in a proper way. I said that it is very bad that there should be problems regarding the Purana Qila refugees, and Kingsway Camp refugees which are under the very nose of the Rehabilitation Ministry, which have not been solved all these days. My hon. friend does not understand the language of a refugee because he has never been a refugee.

Then, I come to the provisions of this Bill. We cannot put a premium on defaulting. Defaulting is a habit which must be put out of court so far as our country is concerned. Defaulters of any kind should not be treated in a sympathetic manner. There is no doubt that. There are defaulters that demand consideration. We have to ask ourselves this question: what has made these persons defaulters: why are they defaulters. Are they wilful defaulters? Are they negligent defaulters? Are they habitual defaulters? Are they defaulters in the social justice sense of the term or defaulters in the criminal sense of the word? There has to be a distinction between all these kinds of defaulters. Therefore, I should say that you cannot hang all these defaulters by the same rope. You have got to discriminate between one type of defaulters and another type of defaulters.

It is true that the hon. Minister has provided certain safeguards so far as the treatment of these defaulters is concerned. He says that concessions have been given and in spite of these concessions, rent has accumulated. He said, "we have asked them to pay rents in instalments." We have said that the rents can be adjusted against their compensation whether it is due to them or other displaced persons. We have given all these concessions. The question is, if in spite of these concessions, some persons have not paid rent, what are you going to do about it. The hon. Minister says that he will let them be dealt with by the Chief Settlement Commissioner.

I have some idea of the Chief Settlement Commissioner and the way his office works. Once I had the misfortune to go with a deputation to the Chief Settlement Commissioner. I had with me about half a dozen persons who had come from outside Delhi. I went there and sent him a chit. I may tell you that I had to wait for 1½ hours and I could not get any access to the Chief Settlement Commissioner. Then, I tried to make a nuisance of myself, which I seldom do. After having made a nuisance of

myself, I told the clerk or whoever he was that I was leaving and I must have access to him immediately. When I created some kind of a hullabalo about it, the clerk went to him and said, "this Member of Parliament is getting out of control." I was deliberately getting out of control. Then, I was ushered into the august presence of the Chief Settlement Commissioner. If a Member of Parliament going with a deputation of half a dozen persons who had come from outside can have this kind of access to the Chief Settlement Commissioner, this kind of response at the hands of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, this kind of treatment at the hands of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, I do not know what the fate of these unfortunate refugees is going to be at the hands of the Chief Settlement Commissioner. He may be an admirable person; he may be the best of persons in the world. But, I may tell you, I will not be a party to handing over these defaulters to the tender mercies of this Chief Settlement Commissioner. Therefore, I would say that the hon. Minister must think out some other way of giving them....

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Give them over to the Tahsildar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you cannot find anybody you can hand them over to Ch. Ranbir Singh. He is getting out of control.

You have provided safeguards. I am for safeguards. You say that exemption from arrest will be withdrawn only in cases where the Chief Settlement Commissioner, after giving the defaulter an opportunity of being heard, is satisfied for reasons to be recorded that he should no longer enjoy such exemption. You have given some kind of a hope that he will have to write out why he is not going to give exemption. It is not very much of a guarantee. How much relief is it going to give him? The man may have a sad tale; the man may have a distressing tale. Will he be able to help them? Therefore I say that this thing which is a burning human problem, which is a distressing human problem should not be dealt with in that manner.

Mr. Speaker, through you I address the Rehabilitation Minister. He has done good work, I do not deny that. Is he going to spoil the effect of his good work at the last minute? Is he going to wash off all the good work that he has done by throwing these persons to the Chief Settlement Commissioner or somebody else? I would say to him in his own interests, in the interests of the Rehabilitation Ministry, in the interests of the Government of India, in the interests of the citizens of India....

An Hon. Member: In the interests of recovery of rent.

Shri D. C. Sharma:....in the interests of recovery of rent also, that he must provide some other safeguard for the proper treatment of the refugees. There may be some bad cases: I do not deny that. Before the bar of law, before the bar of justice, every person should have a fair deal whether he is good, bad or indifferent.

An Hon. Member: Bar of public opinion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is also the bar of public opinion.

My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, if nothing else, you should give these persons the right of appeal.

I cannot understand why you should have this kind of drastic provision. It is a drastic Bill making a drastic provision for meeting a drastic situation. I do not see why you should not give these persons who are defaulters the chance to make an appeal against the Chief Settlement Commissioner. You say that this thing will get delayed. What of that? You say it is the question of the taxpayers, the rehabilitation scheme will be suspended, will be delayed, and so on.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

What of that? I tell you, one person who has a sense of justice at your hands is much better than any number of persons who come to you with all kinds of appeals and get away with your generosity and other things. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that he must make a provision for appeal.

If he thinks that his hands are too full, he has to go to East Bengal and so on, he can ask his deputy to do it. In this unfortunate country we have had a stream of refugees. We had refugees from West Pakistan; we had refugees from East Pakistan; and now I learn that we are going to have refugees from Tibet. I welcome that We are having a stream of refugees

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the Scheduled Castes who are also refugees?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Scheduled Castes are also refugees; you are also a refugee; I would also like to be a refugee, but I cannot.

I say that you should try to make a provision for appeal. If you cannot find the time for this, I would say that this appeal may be left to your Deputy Minister, or to some other functionary. If there is no functionary in your Ministry, you can find out one from some other Ministry. Against the decision of a senior Sub-Judge we go to the Sessions Judge, then to the High Court and to the Supreme Court. This is a matter where the Government itself is concerned. Where there is a dispute between two private persons we have provided for an appeal all along the line. Here there is going to be a dispute between a private person and Government. Any Government should not give any idea of being high-handed in the matter of its judgment or high-handed in the matter of execution of its policies. Therefore, you should provide for an appeal against the order of the Chief Settlement Commissioner. You may ask the Deputy Minister to do it, or somebody else. But the ends of justice will not be met, I can assure you, if this appeal is not there.

My hon. friend Shri Sarhadi has been talking on the grounds of the Constitution, of law, of expediency. I am not entering into all those arguments, and I do not want to enter into them. But I would like to enter into an argument with the Minister on this score, that there should be no martial-law type of justice in this country, no summary type of justice in this country, no justice in this country where the person who is judged feels that he has not been given a fair deal. All the parties will be satisfied it you also provide for this appeal. This is the submission that I want to make, and I hope that this will give an opportunity to the Chief Settlement Commissioner and also the other authority to find out which case is deserving and which case is not deserving, which case is genuine and which case is bogus—all these things will be there. I therefore hope that the hon. Minister will agree to the suggestion that I have made.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनूसूचित जातियां) : चूंकि यह दिल्ली की खास प्राबलम है इसलिए दिल्ली वालों को भी चांस दिया जाये ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान का मामला है ।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : दिल्ली से तो पैसा लेना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर जो भाई उजड़ कर आये वे दो तरह के हैं । एक भाई तो वे थे जिन की कि जमीनें थीं

जिनके कि पास कागजात थे, सबूत थे कि उनके पास जमीनें हैं, वे भी उजड कर आये और कुछ उनके साथ जो वहां काम करते थे जिन्हें खेत मजदूर कह सकते हैं वह भी उजड़ कर आये। उसी के साथ-साथ कुछ भाई जो वहा शहरों में रहते थे वे भी उजड़ कर आये। देश के ऊपर एक बहुत बडी आपत्ति आई और उस आपत्ति का मुकाबला इस देश ने ऐसे अच्छे ढंग से किया कि जितना कि दुनिया के किसी देश ने आज तक इतनी बड़ी आपत्ति का मुकाबला नही किया है। यही नही, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते है कि इस देश के अन्दर रहने वाले ७, ८ करोड इंसान ऐसे है जो कि भाई उजड़ कर आये उनसे कही बुरी हालत में है। उनका न कोई जरिया है न जमीन है और हमारी समाज ने आज नही सालों साल उनसे कोई न्याय नही किया।

पंचसाला योजना के अन्दर जो पक्के उजड़े हुए रेफ्यूजीज थे यानी शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग उन को पैरो पर खड़ा करने के लिये सिर्फ ६० करोड रुपया रक्खा जब कि यहा सैकडो करोडो रुपया जो भाई उजड़ कर आये उन के लिए खर्च हो चुका है। मुझे उनसे हमदर्दी है। उनमें से बहुत सारे भाई मेरे सूबे के रहने वाले है। अब यह तो बात सही है कि मैं रहने वाला तो ईस्ट पजाब का हूं लेकिन उसके साथ ही यह भी सही है कि कुछ हमारे रिश्तेदार भी उधर से उजड कर आये है। लेकिन मेरी बदकिस्मती यह है कि वह सब देहात से उजड़ कर आये। कुछ अजीब हालत है इस कानून की और दूसरे कानून की भी और यह बैठे हैं मेरे साथी श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी जो देश की विधान की किताब को उठाये फिरते है और यह दावा करते हैं कि चार दिन के भीतर व इस कानून को संविधान के विरुद्ध करार देकर अवैध घोषित करवा देंगे। मुझे मालूम नही कि आया उनको उन मतदाताओं का भी ख्याल है या नहीं जिनकी कि वजह से जिनके कि मतों के कारण वे आज इस सदन के अन्दर बैठे हैं। अब आखिर यह लैंड रिवेन्यू का रुपया किसका रुपया है? वह भी तो सरकार का ही है। यह ५ रुपया लैंड रेवन्यू का जो कि मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार को लेने का अधिकार नही है क्योंकि सरकार आज मालिक नही और हम मुजारे नही। सरकार अपनी ही है जो काश्तकार हैं उनकी है और जो कोई दूसरा पेशा करते हैं उनकी है। ५ रुपये वसूल करने के लिए कोई चीफ़ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर की जरूरत नही। अब नायब तहसीलदार उसको कर दें और उसको फासी पर भी लटका दें तो श्री दी० च० शर्मा को कोई एतराज नही है लेकिन चीफ सैटिलमेंट अफ़सर अगर डिग्री ले आये कुर्की करा ले या जेलखाने में डाल दे, अब फासी को दरअसल फासी देना नही वह तो जैसा वह कहते थे, मैं उनकी जबान बोलता हूं....

श्री दी० च० शर्मा : वह जबान अंग्रेजी की है लेकिन आपकी जबान कुछ और है।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह. अब मैं उनकी शान में कुछ नही कह सकता। वे तो मेरे प्रोफेसर रहे हैं और अगर मेरी अंग्रेजी में कुछ नुक्स है तो गुरु को मानना चाहिये कि वह उसकी ग़लती है। लेकिन खैर वह मेरे गुरु रहे है और गुरु के बराबर होने का शिष्य को दावा नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं कोई नालायक शिष्य तो हू नही जो गुरु के बराबर होने का दावा करूं लेकिन बहरहाल मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस आदमी को जो कि आपका मतदाता है गुरुदासपुर का जो उजड़ा हुआ रेफ्यूजी है और देहात के अन्दर बसा हुआ है और जिसके कि पास सरकार की कोई जमीन थी अब भी सरकार की है उसकी तरफ कोई रुपया बकाया हो जाय तो उसको जेल में दे दिया जाय तो उस पर आपने कभी आवाज नहीं उठाई....

श्री दी० च० शर्मा : आवाज उठाई है।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह. अभी तक तो आपको आवाज उठाते हम ने सुना नहीं अब अगर आगे से उठाने लग जाये तो दूसरी बात है।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

अब जो दिल्ली शहर में बसे हैं और दिल्ली में रहते हैं उन्हें मालूम है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर मकान नहीं मिल सकते और अभी दस साल पहले तक एक मकान, दुकान, के लेने के वास्ते १०, १५ हजार रुपये तक पगड़ी देनी पड़ती थी तब कहीं जाकर मकान अथवा दुकान दिल्ली में लोगों को मिल पाती थी। यह पगड़ी की प्रथा बड़ी बुरी प्रथा थी और इस बुराई का देश में से शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अन्त होना चाहिये। लेकिन इन रेफ्यूजीज भाइयों को यहां पर सरकार ने बगैर पगड़ी लिये हुए मकान एलाट किये और अगर मकान देने में किसी सरकारी अफ़सर ने पगडी ली हो तो मैं चाहूंगा कि रिहैब्लिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री अभी भी ऐसे दोषी अफ़सरों के खिलाफ जो भी उचित कार्यवाही कर सकती हो, करे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस हमदर्दाना पालिसी का ही नतीजा है कि आज बहुत सारे भाई यहां दिल्ली में आबाद हैं सरकारी मकानों में रह रहे हैं और आज उन जमीनों को जिनको कि रिहैब्लिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने मामूली कीमत पर उनको नीलाम किया आज चौगुनी कीमत पर वही जमीनें बिकती हैं और बिक सकती हैं और हर मकान चौगुनी कीमत पर बिकता है। जहां नहर का पानी गया और जमीन हमारी और उसका सूद देने वाले हम। हमारे ऊपर बेटरमेंट लैवी जरूर होनी चाहिये लेकिन जिसकी कि जमीन चौगुनी कीमत पर बिक सकती है, मकान चौगुनी कीमत पर बिक सकता है और जिसमें कि हमारा भी हिस्सा है। बिजली पहुंचाई, पानी का नलका पहुंचाया और सड़कें बनवायीं और उनके ऊपर कोई बैटरमेंट लेवी नहीं है और इतने पर यह कहा जाय कि वह मकान का किराया भी जो उस पर बकाया रहता है वह भी माफ हो जाना चाहिये तो अगर वाकई में कोई डिजर्विंग केस हो कोई बहुत गरीब आदमी हो जो कि बिल्कुल किराया चुकाने में असमर्थ हो तो मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय या चीफ़ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर महोदय को यह अधिकार हो कि ऐसे डिजर्विंग केसेज और हार्ड केसेज में वह किराये की माफ़ी दे दें लेकिन मैं कोई वजह नहीं देखता कि बाकी लोगों से जो कि किराया दे सकते हैं उनसे सरकार क्यों न किराया वसूल करे और जो उसको नहीं अदा करते हैं उनको जेलखाने क्यों न भेजे या उन पर कुर्की या डिग्री क्यों न लाई जाये। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि जैसे श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी ने कहा कि यह कानून भारतीय संविधान के विरुद्ध जाता है और यह गैरकानूनी ठहरा दिया जायेगा और यदि ऐसा कहीं हो जाय तो उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को चाहूंगा कि वह संविधान में आवश्यक तबदीली लाने के लिए कोशिश करे और ला मिनिस्ट्री को एप्रोच करे और यह बतलायें कि देश के विधान में तबदीली करने की जरूरत है। संविधान में हम ने यह पास किया है कि सब समान होंगे और एक आदमी और दूसरे आदमी में कोई फर्क नहीं होगा तब अगर फर्क होता है तो वह संविधान के विरुद्ध है। क्या एक आदमी जो देहात में रहता है और देहाती है और वह कर्जदार है तो उसके साथ एक सलूक होगा और शहर के कर्जदार के साथ कोई और सलूक होगा ? अब चीफ़ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर साहब कौन हैं। शहर के मकानों का आखिरी फैसला करने वाले अफ़सर का नाम चीफ़ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर है और अगर श्री दी० चं० शर्मा को याद न हो तो मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि वह नायब तहसीलदार नहीं हैं बल्कि वह भारत सरकार के ज्वाएंट सेक्रेट्री हैं और उनको देश के मकानात के जितने भी झगड़े हैं उन के बारे में आखिरी फैसला और हुक्म देने का अधिकार हासिल है। अब यदि उनको इस का गिला है कि उस अफ़सर को इतने अख्तियारात दे दिये गये हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उनकी गिला की हद कहां जायगी और वह कैसे दूर होगी। यह तो मेरे ख्याल में इसी तरीके से पूरी हो सकती है

कि वह जो ८ करोड़ रुपये हैं उनको यकलख्त माफ कर दें और हिन्दुस्तान के वह भाई जो कि दबे हुए हैं और जिनकी तरक्की के लिए ऐसा चाहिये उनके गले को घोंटें और उनको आगे न बढ़ने दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भाई उधर से उजड़ कर आये हैं, उनके साथ मुझे पूरी हमदर्दी है लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि कुछ भाई यहां दिल्ली के अन्दर रहते हैं और यह सदन दिल्ली में साल में ८ महीने के करीब बैठता है और उनसे ताल्लुकात हो जाया करते हैं वे मिलते जुलते भी हैं । दोस्तों के ताल्लुकात हो सकते हैं दोस्ती हो सकती है और इस तरह उनके लिए हमदर्दी भी हो सकती है । लेकिन हमदर्दी की भी आखिर एक हद होनी चाहिये और इस सदन में जिन लोगों ने उनको व यहां पर चुन कर भेजा है उनको बिलकुल भूल नहीं जाना चाहिये । इसलिए मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस बिल में ऐसी कोई आपत्तिजनक बात मुझे तो कम से कम नजर नहीं आती जैसी कि इस में दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के सदस्य हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों के मफाद को आगे लायें और हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की का खयाल रक्खें । मेरी समझ में तो इस मंत्रालय ने जो भाई उजड़ कर यहां आये उनको बसाने और रोजगार दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही उत्तम प्रबन्ध किया है और उनके साथ यहां तक किया कि जिन मकानों में हरिजन या दूसरे गरीब लोग रहते थे उन देहात के मकानों को इन रेफ्यूजीज हरिजनों को २० रुपये में हवाले कर दिया । मैं तो इस बात के लिए भी उनका बहुत मशकूर हूं । हमारा देश तो समाजवादी देश है और हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई उनको जिन्होंने किराया नहीं दिया है मिलते हैं वकील । लेकिन उनके लिए उन्होंने वकालत नहीं की कि उन गरीबों का भी इस देश के अन्दर हिस्सा है, उनको भी मुफ्त मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन मुझे तो खुशी है कि खन्ना साहब ने उन पर मेहरबानी की और उनको बीस रुपये में मकान दे दिया । इसके अलावा जो हरिजन भाई और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को जमीन दी गयी, उसके लिए उनसे कहा गया कि हम इसकी १६ आना कीमत जो हमारी किताबों में दर्ज है वह ले लेंगे । पर हम तो उस पर भी मशकूर हैं और हमारे देश के जो गरीब आदमी हैं वह फिर भी इस मंत्रालय के मशकूर हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह अजीब बात मालूम होती है कि जिनके साथ १२ साल तक रियायत की गयी हो, जिनको हिन्दुस्तान के कैपीटल में रहने का मौका दिया गया हो, यहां पर जितने फायदे हैं वह हम और आप सभी जानते हैं, जिनको उन सब फायदों को उठाने का मौका दिया गया हो, जिनसे पगड़ी का रुपया न लिया गया हो, जिनको बिजली और सड़क और तमाम दूसरी सहूलियात दी गयी हो, उनकी वकालत की जाती है । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती ।

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri V. P. Nayar. Hon Members will take five minutes each.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): I am the only spokesman from my party: nobody else from my party is speaking.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not care to speak last time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Myself?

Mr. Speaker: Nobody from his party wanted to speak last time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The other day also, Shri Panigrahi rose. It is in the records also.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one clause under consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is true, but there are very important problems.

If I was disappointed with the hon. Minister's opening remarks, I must confess that I was also dissatisfied with the hon. Member who preceded me. In his misplaced enthusiasm to support the hon. Minister and his colleagues in the Ministry, he has compared this with the situation in which betterment levy is assessed on agriculturists of Punjab. And I found

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

—I must say that also—that at the time when there was an agitation against the betterment levy.....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: The hon. Member and his party were misguiding the public.

Shri V. P. Nayar:....the hon. Member himself did nothing by way of contribution for that even when people were being shot down. Now, he says....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I did not misguide the peole.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Now, he asks why the refugees who have their colonies electrified or roads built for access are being treated on a different footing. I do not want to enter into that controversy. Normally, I would not have spoken on this Bill, but I am concerned with this debate because the hon. Minister made an assertion at the outset that according to him—although some of us here may disagree—the problem of rehabilitation has been settled by and large That is his main justificatien for bringing forward this piece of amendment.

I do not claim to have an intimate knowledge of the various colonies as the hon. Minister may have, but I do say that in and around Delhi, I have some knowledge, and some personal experience of how these colonies have been working. As I was reading the debate, I found also that you, Sir, had taken a very special interest in the matter of one colony which I had occasion to visit more than once. To refresh my memory, this morning also, I went to another colony, the Kingsway Camp. Therefore, with the impressions still fresh in my mind, I want to submit to the House that this Bill is absolutely uncalled for at the present moment. I am not prepared to take the hon. Minister for what he says, especially when he asserts:

> "Today, though some of my hon friends do not agree with me, as far as the western region is concerned, we have reached a stage when I can safely say and assert that our rehabilitation programme, by and large, excepting a small residual problem here and there, has been completed.".

It was a picture of misery with very much more gravity that I saw today than what I saw some time ago. You can understand people queueing up for buying bus tickets, you can understand people queueing up for getting the tickets for a cinema or taking snacks from a restaurant, but you cannot understand queues of 50, 60 deep waiting in the morning to use the latrines! It was the most harrowing sight that I saw, that queues of 50, 60 deep were around all the latrines in the Kingsway Camp. Is it human treatment?

13 hrs.

There in the whole camp, as I walked, I found the atmosphere had a very bad stench. There are open drains which are the breeding places for the mosquitoes. None of the drains is covered. Roads in the colony have not been relaid for the last 15 years. The last time they were relaid was when the particular property was in the possession of the military authorities. As you go through the street, it is impossible for you even to walk unless you place one cot on the other in your way because inside the house there is no space to keep the cots, and you know the average covered accommodation given in that camp is a mere 33 sq. yards for a whole family. Twentyfive thousand of such people are huddled up like that in single room tenements of 33 sq. yards, and naturally they have to use the road.

Many reports have come in the press, and that is why we took some interest. You may ask me why coming from Kerala I go to this colony. Well, this is an all-India problem. I

do not consider that we have nothing to do with it.

There, I cannot imagine how the children grow up, because inside the single-room tenement a family has to stay, the married couple will have to stay, and they have all of them to sleep outside. I was told with great sorrow by the inhabitants there that life in the colony affects even the morality of the youth, which is quite natural. One can expect it because there is no privacy. Have you ever found under Indian conditions a colony where there is not a single bath room provided, and men and women have to take their bath in the open? This is what is happening right under our nose, and the hon. Minister seems to laugh. I do not think it is a matter for laughing like this.

Mr. Speaker: How is all that relevant to this Bill?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am arguing that we have not solved this problem to warrant this legislation at present. We have not solved the problem as far as we can see in and around Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The simple point is this. I am bound to see whether the arguments addressed here are relevant to the issue on hand. The only point is whether, so far as the exemption clause is concerned, in proper cases the right to arrest or recover by arresting ought or ought not to be exercised. That is the simple amendment. Is it not?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we are going further into all the amenities that have been provided. Is it the contention of the hon. Member that all these difficulties may be set off against any debts that are due?

Shri V. P. Nayar: My contention is that having provided only such amenities and such sub-human conditions, Government have no morality to levy rent from this colony. If you do not have any justification for levying rent, where is the justification for making a provision for arrest?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I submit for the information of the hon. Member and the House that the rent of these tenements is only about Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per mensem in a place like Delhi which is the capital of India? And I still hold and maintain that if these tenements are sub-let tomorrow, and possibly some of them have already been sub-let, their rent must be twice or thrice.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He may answer the points later on.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One thing more I might say. As you very kindly remarked, the question is whether the speech of the hon. Member is relevant to the issue or not.

What I tried to say day before yesterday—rather on Friday—was that since 1954 when this exemption clause was included in the Act, conditions have materially changed during the last five years and I was giving all those relevant reasons.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My contention is that Government will have justification to recover the amount only from such colonies where basic amenities have been provided. What is it that we are recovering the money for? The hon. Minister says it is only Rs. 5. For 33 square yards it is Rs. 5 right in the heart of the city, but I do not think that is also fair. It is most unfair. In Purana Quila for 100 sq. yards you charge only that. So, I am not satisfied with that also, but my point is that having provided no facilities at all for living under human conditions, it is more inhuman now to say that the money has to be recovered. And these are lands for which the Government had to spend only 8 annas per sq. yard, and from them they are now charging so much as rent. Do you know that in that particular colony, even public hydrants have to

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

be paid for at the rate of Re. 1 per month? Why is it that you are charging money on that. In the whole of New Delhi and old Delhi you can draw water from a public hydrant paying nothing, but in the refugee colony of 25,000 people they have to pay Re. 1 per quarter. Can the hon. Minister contradict me on that?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am prepared to clarify the position if the Chair would allow me.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You can get your opportunity.

Therefore, my submission is this. These people have been representing to the Government. Here is a letter written by the hon. Minister himself to my leader, Shri Gopalan which shows his attitude. This is a letter which the hon. Minister was pleased to write on the 17th March this year in which he says:

> "That various matters raised in the representations have been examined in my Ministry carefully more than once. The decisions taken by us are fully known to the residents of Kingsway."

The hon. Minister was there recently. He did not tell them, on the other hand he wanted them to come and see him. Repeatedly they asked for an interview. His private secretary wrote back to them saying that there would be no purpose in their seeing the hon. Minister. This is the attitude.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have seen them not once, but ten times. I have been to the Kingsway colony myself.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I referred to his last visit when he asked the representatives of the place to settle the matter with him by an interview in his office. Later he writes to them—I have all the letters, I do not want to embarrass him at all.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Please. You do not embarrass me.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid we are going away from one topic to the other. The only point is that money is raised by way of taxation from others, out of which houses are built, and those people have got into these houses on the express condition of paying rent. If they persist in not paying, the question is whether the right of recovery by arrest as is provided for here ought or ought not to be given. All the other things are extraneous to this issue. The hon. Member may move a resolution in this House that the arrears due may be exempted or written off, and in future not a pie shall be realised.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall do so, but my point is that in respect of these arrears, normally a person who occupies a tenement should pay, but under these circumstances....

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him sufficient time. Has he anything more to say?

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is one other point, about the manner in which the hon. Minister spoke. As I submitted to you earlier, I would not have spoken had it not been for certain definite statements made in the opening remarks.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say anything.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In answering them I am relevant.

Mr. Speaker: It is unnecessary.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I submit one aspect about Purana Qulla also?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is trying to do what I ask him not to do. All this may be very good. I am extremely happy the hon. Member is taking interest, it does not matter which part of the country he comes from.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was the first person, Sir, to raise a debate on the Rehabilitation Finance Administration in the House even as early as 1953. I have been taking interest as a representative of the people.

Mr. Speaker: I have the least objection. Every hon. Member is entitled to go into the matter and take it up. It is not on that ground. All that I am saying is this is a small Bill confined only to one particular point, whether the exemption that has been granted ought to be continued. It may be said that there is no alteration in the circumstances, that the condition of those people has not been improved, they have not got the where-withal to pay, and therefore some latitude should be allowed. I can understand that. But amenities etc., is an independent issue.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What I am submitting is in regard to two colonies which have been specifically referred to here. There are large arrears. I want them not to proceed in this way by amending the law and make provision for arrest just because the facts which have been placed before us in respect of these two colonies do not happen to be correct.

In Purana Quila the hon. Minister says that we have made it a political issue. When Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Mr. D. C. Sharma, Mr. V. P. Nayar and Mr. Vajpayee stand together and argue the same point, I fail to see where the political issue is. He is worried because failing to get any remedy from him, they want to demonstrate before the Prime Minister who is his leader. Therefore, it is made a political question. What is the actual fact? The hon. Minister complained, when you interceded the other day during the debate, that these people refused to move out. It would appear that they have been told that they have been given all ideal conditions, and they never want to go. As a matter of fact, I have letters from the hon. Minister himself. In 1951, the residents of Purana Quila proposed an alternative accommodation and wrote to the hon. Minister. I am reading from the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, letter dated 20th July, 1951, of which I have a copy:

> "Government do not propose to plan any fresh housing scheme for the residents of Purana Quila colony."

Later on, they did not leave it. In 1954, they told them: 'Now you are represented. You go to the Delhi State Assembly'.

Mr. Speaker: Irrespective of what might have been said the other day, the issue is a very simple one, whether the circumstances have so altered that you must exercise the power to arrest.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is my only point. The circumstances, as we see today, in respect of the various colonies, where the hon. Minister claims that rehabilitation programmes have been carried out in full, do not warrant a measure like this and it must be withdrawn unless the hon. Minister is prepared to convince us. We, one Member from each Party, are prepared to go with him to all the colonies. If he takes us there, he will know that this measure has no basis at all, that this is most unwarranted and that the refugees should not be treated like this. On the one hand, you do not give them even the barest of minimum. On the other, this is what is proposed. As I submitted to you, I do not want to labour this point any more because the time is also very short. I would only appeal to the hon. Minister to take us into confidence. We are always prepared to help him. We do not say that the Ministry has done no good work at all. They have done quite a good work in several fields.

Mr. Speaker: If conditions regarding latrines and other conveniences are as stated by the hon. Member, can it be suggested: let all the arrears be

[Mr. Speaker]

paid away and then we will provide the latrines and other things as quickly as possible?

Shri V. P. Nayar: For suffering for all these ten years, what is the compensation which we will give them? In fact, if I had the liberty I would request you as the Speaker of this House to take us there so that we can know what is happening there.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly go there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because of the interest you evinced in Purana Qila, I would very much like that you visit the other colonies also.

Mr. Speaker: Irrespective of any arrears of rent or any other matter, all these amenities ought to be provided. There is absolutely no doubt about that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Certainly.

Mr. Speaker: Whether there ought to be a defence against recovery in one way or the other is the only question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I never say that money advanced by Government should not be recovered. But the question of recovery of money advanced by Government to provide for the most sub-human or inhuman conditions for refugees who, unfortunately, despite themselves, had to come here is something which will not warrant such a measure being brought before the House.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Through you I would like to ask one question of the hon. Member. That might clarify the air a little. Take, for example, Patel Nagar or Rajendra Nagar or Khan Market which I believe you can see, are properly developed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I know of allotments also there.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If there are heavy arrears in these colonies and markets, he will have no objection to those persons being arrested in default?

Shri V. P. Nayar: In regard to those colonies, if you permit me, I can answer.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister also need not dilate upon that. Even Shri V. P. Nayar does not say that this can be set up as a defence. He only wants to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister, who himself started this, certain circumstances and conditions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If I answer him, it will be very prejudicial to his own interest because I know every detail of the allotments.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the question of this particular amendment, if the conditions are so bad, is it not necessary that these conveniences ought to be provided?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I give you the picture of Kingsway in two or three minutes? Kingsway was a wartime camp. It is one of our oldest colonies. I think in the initial stages we put up tenements there for about 3000 families. Now the difficulty is that in that area there is no underground sewerage, water difficulty is acute.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about electricity?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me continue.

There is no underground sewerage. If underground sewerage can be provided, it can be provided to other colonies too. That matter can be examined. Similarly there is difficulty about accommodation in that area.

Now, these are two types of people living in Kingsway. One category belongs to those to whom we have made

regular allotments In the case of those persons, it was brought to my notice that the rent, taking into consideration the quantum and quality of the development effected, was not commensurate with the rent I was charging from other colonies. I had that matter examined and only very recently the rent has been reduced, say, from Rs. 10 to Rs 5 or Rs 6 We have reduced it by half Now, in that colony, there are some old barracks Those old barracks were to be demolished We took the people out of those barracks and gave them regular allotments But unfortunately, by the time the barracks could be demolished, they were unauthorisedly occupied They are a standing slur upon me I admit it

My position to-day is that if these gentlemen would come out with me, I can only take them to the areas where lands are available, because if Kingsway itself is very congested and no more tenements can be built, then these 700 or 800 people have to come out I have made a suggestion to my friends in Kingsway, to the Mayor of Delhi and to the Commissioner of Delhi Corporation, if some suitable land can be found where tenements can be built for these 700 or 800 people who are living under those inhuman and subhuman conditions, I am prepared to take charge of the construction even at the fag-end of my Ministry Either I will do it myself or I will pass it on to the Ministry of W H S But in the vincinity, lands are not available They would not like to go to places like Lajpat Nagar or Tilak Nagar or other places. That is unfortunately the position

Mr. Speaker: Lajpat Nagar is so near The hon. Member, Shri V P Nayar, will kindly induce them to go That is the only remedy

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find that near this there is an unoccupied vacant land to the extent of 150 acres.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That land is liable to flooding It is in a low-lying area. I have had the whole thing examined. It is near to the Radio colony. That area is liable to flooding Also it is malarial. If that land is acceptable to the people concerned, nobody would be happier than myself But tomorrow in this very House I will be accused of having taken people to an area which will be washed away by the Jumna the day after

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not a question of solving the problem of malaria, but of eradicating it You cannot say that it is malarial It is in the same area within a radius of half a mile. Malaria is not such a disease which will confine itself to a particular place There must be anopheles mosquito there

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In spite of all our efforts, I cannot stop the floods

Shri V. P. Nayar: He can There are engineers who will do it

Mr. Speaker: Why should we assume that the Government or the Minister in charge, himself a displaced person, will refuse it merely because it comes from any particular quarter?

Shri V P Nayar: It does not suit him

Mr Speaker. Does he want to build a bungalow there?

Shri V. P. Nayar. No, there is politics in it

Mr. Speaker: A number of things have unfortunately happened. It is true that wherever a person, rich or poor, goes and settles, he does not want to leave that place and go a distance away. That is human nature. But in the peculiar circumstances facing us, we cannot have the cake and eat it too They must go and settle down somewhere else So hon Members will, as far as possible, try to persuade them There must be common agreement The hon Minister has a

[Mr. Speaker]

right to examine these matters. He has examined it and has got the advice of the health authorities. It is no good merely trying to argue from a layman's point of view and saying that malaria has to be controlled and so on. I am really sorry that it will create an amount of bad blood. Already those people are suffering. Their miseries will be accentuated by whatever we say on the floor of this House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am requesting you to kindly direct him to take four or five of us to all the colonies in Delhi. We will give suggestions. We want to help them. It is not one man's wisdom alone that will count.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You interceded in the matter of the Purana Qila residents You were happy, you felt that whatever was justified was being done. I even went to the length of extending the period by six months, and grant of money. But my hon. friend Shri Nayar goes there and gives them ideas and assurances. I can assure you that nothing will happen within the next 6 months; as long as he is there nothing will happen

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why? I am not Government. I am not here to give assurances. He should not be so uncharitable.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must know that it is not right for any hon. Member to suggest where the hon. Minister should go. It is the duty of the hon. Minister to go there. It is not right for the hon. Members of the Opposition to create an impression that the hon. Minister would be discharging his duty only by taking them wherever they want to go. No Government can work in this way.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let him not take people from our party; let him take people from his party only because all are hon. Members here. And, the hon. Minister should not think that I have gone there to give any assurance. I am not the man to do it.

Mr. Speaker: Let us stop at this. Shri Naval Prabhakar.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो यह विधेयक सारे देश के लिए है किन्तु इसका जितना प्रभाव दिल्ली पर पड़ेगा, और दिल्ली में भी जितना मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पर पड़ेगा, उतना कहीं और नहीं पड़ने वाला है ।

वैसे तीन तरह के लोग होते हैं और हैं भी । एक तो वह हैं जिनके पास पैसा है पर वह देना नहीं चाहते । दूसरे वह हैं जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है लेकिन वह देना चाहते हैं, और तीसरे वह हैं जिनके पास पैसा भी नहीं है और जो देना भी नहीं चाहते ।

13.22 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

तो जो पहली कैटेगरी के लोग हैं यानी जिनके पास पैसा है पर जो देना नहीं चाहते, उन पर तो यह कानून लागू होना चाहिए, और उनसे यह रुपया वसूल किया जाना चाहिए । किन्तु बहुत सारे ऐसे भी हैं जो नहीं दे सकते । इनमें वे लोग हैं जो छोटा कारोबार करते हैं, सारे दिन रेड़ी चलाते हैं, या झल्ली उठाकर मजदूरी करते हैं । इसी प्रकार आप हरिजनों को और वाल्मीकियों को ले लीजिये जो कि सारे दिन तो मुहल्ला साफ करते हैं और उनको उस मुहल्ले से ३०, ४० या ५० रुपया महीना मिलता है । ऐसे आदमी कहां से एरियर देंगे और कहां से अपने बच्चों को पालेंगे ।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में तीन जगहें हैं जिनका अक्सर जिक्र किया जाता है । इधर शाहदरा के पार है झील कुरंजा की कालोनी, और इस तरफ नजफगढ़ रोड पर है विहार और रमेश नगर । इन तीनों कालोनीज में आप चले जाइये और जाकर देखिये कि

जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने इस पर कम से कम रुपया खर्च किया है और सरकार उनसे अधिक से अधिक लेना चाहती है। लेकिन उस सब के बावजूद भी वह लोग यह कहते हैं कि पहले तो हमसे मांगा नहीं, अब एक साथ पूरी रकम इकट्ठी करके हमसे मांगी जाती है। तो हम यह दे नहीं सकते। सन् १९५१ के १९५५ तक का और सन् १९५५ से अब तक का एरियर यदि एक किस्त में मांगा जाये तो उनके लिए यह बहुत मुश्किल होगा। अगर आप एक साथ नहीं मांग रहे हैं तो मेरा एक सुझाव है कि आने वाले समय के अन्दर उनसे आप चालू किराया ले लीजिये पर एरियर को बहुत ही सरल किस्तों में लीजिये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: यह क्यों नहीं कहते कि माफ कर दीजिये।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: माफ कर दें तो बड़ा अच्छा है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: मैं २० परसेंट एक दफा में लेता हूं और बकाया सात वर्ष में मांगता हूं। मैं तो एक साथ मांगता ही नहीं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: कल ही रमेश नगर के कुछ लोग मेरे पास आये थे और उनको जो नोटिस दिये गये हैं वह मैं ने देखे हैं। दो नाम से उनसे पैसा वसूल करने के लिए नोटिस दिये गये हैं। एक तो लीज के नाम से और एक ग्राउंड रेंट के नाम से। यह कहां तक सत्य है यह मंत्री जी बतलायें कि एक ही जमीन की लीज भी ली जाये और उसी जमीन का ग्राउंडरेंट भी चार्ज किया जाये यह कहां तक ठीक है और इसमें क्या तथ्य है यह कृपा करके मंत्री जी बतलायें और उसमें वह क्या आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं यह भी कृपा करके बतलायें। खास तौर से झील कुरंजा, तिहाड़ और रमेश नगर के लोगों का यह कहना है कि उनको १०० गज जमीन दी गयी और ५०० रुपया उन पर मेहरबानी करके छोड़ दिया गया। यह तो बहुत अच्छा है। किन्तु इस सौ गज जमीन की जो कीमत है वह भी आसान किस्तों में ली जानी चाहिये। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि मैं पहले का पैसा तो माफ कर दूंगा ....

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना मैंने कभी नहीं कहा है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर. अगर आपने नहीं कहा है तो आप कृपा कर के बता दें कि जो ग्राउंडरेंट है और जो लीज मनी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या पालिसी है ताकि हम लोगों को जा करके उसी तरह से बता सकें। जो भी आपकी पालिसी होगी, वह हम उनको जा करके बता सकते हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं जिस तरह से कि मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने दिया है उस सब काम के लिए जो उन्होंने पुरुषार्थी भाइयों के लिए किया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि हमारे विस्थापित भाई बहुत ही दयनीय अवस्था में यहां आए थे और बहुत पैसा खर्च करके उनको यहां पर बसाया गया है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि बहुत सी जगहों पर जमीन की कीमत दस गुना और बीस गुना हो गई है और इसमें कोई सन्देह की बात नहीं है। किन्तु हम को यह भी मानना पड़ेगा कि यदि देश का बटवारा न हुआ होता तो उस अवस्था में विस्थापित लोग भी यहां न आते और उसके साथ दिल्ली की जमीन की इतनी ऊंची कीमत होने वाली नहीं थी, जितनी आज है। इतने लोगों का एक दम से यहां आना और इस दिल्ली का एक छोटा सा क्षेत्र होना और उस छोटे से

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

लेन में बहुत ज्यादा आदमियों का रहना, ये सब कारण हैं कि कीमतें एक दम से चढ़ गईं। यह कहा जाए कि सरकार ने जो जमीनें उनको दीं उनकी कीमतें एक दम से चढ़ गई हैं, इन के चढ़ने का यही एक कारण नहीं है। यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है लेकिन यही कारण नहीं है। यह हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर इन्हीं जमीनों की कीमत सौ गुना और दो सौ गना हो जाए। लेकिन सरकार यह कहे कि हमने ऐसी जमीन दी कि उसकी क़ीमत दो सौ गुना हो गई है, तो यह ठीक नही होगा। मैं जानता हूं कि देश में बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी भी है जहां पर जितना पैसा सरकार ने खर्च किया है, आज उसको उतना पैसा भी उनका नही मिल रहा है। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और देश के दूसरे भागों से भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोग यहा आ रहे हैं और हर पांच वर्षों में और हर साल भी लाखों की तादाद में अभी और भी लोग आ रहे है और और आ सकते हैं। इतने लोगों के यहा आ जाने से जमीनों की कीमतें बढ़ गई है। जो हो, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि आपने बहुत दया और कृपा इन लोगो को दिखाई है और अन्तिम समय में भी मैं चाहता हूं कि उसी सहानुभूति का परिचय आप दें। हो सकता है कि बहुत से लोग.....

श्री स० स० बनर्जी (कानपुर): समय किस का?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: मिनिस्टर और मिनिस्ट्री दोनों का।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों ने धृष्टता दिखाई हो, उद्दण्डता की हो, लेकिन आपका काम यह है कि जिस तरह से पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव जी ने कहा कि आप उनके साथ माता पिता की तरह से पेश आयें। मैं समझता हूं कि आपका हृदय माता और पिता के हृदय के समान होना चाहिये। एक कहावत है :—

क्षमा बड़न को चाहिये, छोटन को उत्पात।
कहा विष्णु को घट गयो जो भृगु मारी लात॥

भृगु ने जब विष्णु को लात मारी तो विष्णु ने कहा कि भाई तुम्हारे पांव में कहा चोट लगी है। यही मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह विष्णु के समान बनें। भृगु के समान अगर कोई धृष्टता करता है, तो उनको उसे क्षमा कर देना चाहिये और यह जो रौद्र रूप उन्होने धारण किया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इसको छोड दें और शान्त होवें।

मैं अधिक कुछ कहना चाहता नही हू। मैं इतनी ही अपील करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आज तक उनकी कृपा दृष्टि इन भाइयो के ऊपर रही है, जिस पर दया उन्होंने इनको आज तक दिखाई है, उनकी यह कृपा और दया हमेशा बनी रहे। अन्त में मैं एक चौपाई कह कर समाप्त करता हू :—

पर हित बस जिन के मन माहि।
तिन कह जग दुर्लभ कछु नाहि॥

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long will the hon. Minister take?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I want 30 minutes at least, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I must call the hon. Minister now.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Sir, only two minutes. I do not want more than 2 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Speaker announced that this must be over by 1·30. The Minister says that he may take half an hour at least.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very important Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the time cannot be extended indefinitely. All

right. Shri Mulchand Dube might have two minutes.

Shri Mulchand Dube: Sir, I support the Bill, and I do not think there is any justification for withholding the payment of arrears or withholding payment of dues by whomsoever it may be. The present law provides some safeguards to the refugees that they shall not be arrested for the default in the payment of dues The present Bill seeks to remove that provision and provides certain safeguards. The Bill, at the same time, says that the officer will make an enquiry and after making the enquiry, if he comes to the conclusion that the money should be realised by arrest, it is only then that he passes an order

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister that there are certain provisions in the Civil Procedure Code which provide for the recovery of monies due from a judgment-debtor and there certain safeguards have been provided for the payment of the dues or debts by the judgment-debtor. I shall read section 51 of the Civil Procedure Code in this connection It says:

"Powers of Court to enforce execution"

"51. Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may, on the application of the decree-holder, order execution of the decree

(a) by delivery of any property specifically decreed;

(b) by attachment and sale or by sale without attachment of any property,

(c) by arrest and detention in prison;

(d) by appointing a receiver; or

(e) in such other manner as the nature of the relief granted may require

(Provided that, where the decree is for the payment of money, execution by detention in prison shall not be ordered unless, after giving the judgment-debtor an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be committed to prison, the Court, for reasons recorded in writing, is satisfied—

(a) that the judgment-debtor, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the execution of the decree,—

(i) is likely to abscond or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court,

(ii) has, after the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, dishonestly transferred, concealed, or removed any part of his property, or committed any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, or

(b) that the judgment-debtor has, or has had since the date of the decree, the means to pay the amount of the decree or some substantial part thereof and refuses or neglects or has refused or neglected to pay the same, or

(c) that the decree is for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound in a fiduciary capacity to account.

Explanation. In the calculation of the means of the judgment-debtor for the purposes of clause (b), there shall be left out of the account any property which, by or under any law or custom having the force of law for the time being in force, is exempt from attachment in execution of the decree)"

So, there are certain safeguards which are given to the judgment-

[Shri Mulchand Dube]

debtor against whom a decree has been passed, I submit that in this case where the realisation is by means of arrears of revenue, a decree has not been passed. We do not know whether the accounts that are prepared in the office are correct. Therefore, my submission is that the same facilities or the same safeguards should be provided to the defaulter as are provided to the judgment-debtor before his arrest. Of course, if he has property, there may be a decree for a sum for which the judgment-debtor is bound in a fiduciary capacity and all that. All these provisions are in the Civil Procedure Code. My submission is, the same procedure or the same principle and the same safeguards should be provided to the refugees also. These are provisions which are provided for the ordinary person against whom there is a decree for the payment of money due. I believe that the hon. Minister will take this aspect into consideration and give the refugees the same facilities and safeguards for the payment of money, as are allowed to the other people.

In other words, my submission is that if the safeguards for preventing the arrest of the refugees are being removed, it is not a bad thing as against persons who are refusing to pay or who do not want to pay in spite of their being able to pay.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इसका कारण यह है कि मैं समझता हूं कि पुरुषार्थी भाइयो के साथ रह कर मेरा जो तजुर्बा हुआ है वह यह हुआ है कि इन लोगों ने किराया जान बूझ कर जमा नहीं किया है, या अदा नही किया है। इसके पीछे प्रामिजिज का आश्वासनो का एक ढेर है। इनको तरह तरह के आश्वासन दिये गये, जिन को पूरा नही किया गया। उनकी गलती इतनी ही है कि उन्होंने इन प्रामिजिज पर विश्वास किया और उसका आज यह नतीजा है कि उनके जिम्मे सात आठ करोड़ रुपया निकाला जा रहा है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो रुपया उनके जिम्मे है, वह वसूल नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आश्वासन उनको दिये गये हैं वे पूरे किये जाने चाहियें।

आज आप यह तरमीम करने जा रहे हैं कि अगर वे रुपया अदा नहीं करेंगे तो उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाएगा, उनको जेल भेज दिया जाएगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आखिर यह किस तरह का इंसाफ है जो आप उनके साथ करने जा रहे है। इंसाफ जो कहता है, वह आप करे। मुझे पता चला है, पता नहीं कहां तक सच है, कि तकरीबन ६०–७० करोड़ रुपया इनकम-टैक्स का आप माफ करने जा रहे हैं। जब आप इतना रुपया माफ कर रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है कि आप आठ करोड़ रुपये के लिए इन भाइयों को जेल में भेजना चाहते है और इनको फिर से उजाडना चाहते हैं। जहां तक इन भाइयों को बसाने का ताल्लुक है, मैं दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों की तरह से मिनिस्टर साहब को और सरकार को बधाई देता हू कि उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उनको सजा दे कर या उनको जेल भेज कर अब फिर से रिफ्यूजी बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सब चीज की जाच पड़ताल करने के लिए एक कमिशन नियुक्त होना चाहिये जोकि जितनी भी बस्तिया बसाई गई हैं, उनको जा कर के देखें और जाच पड़ताल करके पता लगाये कि इस सब के पीछे क्या इतिहास है, क्या राज है, क्यों उन्होंने रुपया अदा नही किया है, क्या उनका देना बनता है और यह सारी चीज इस सदन के सामने आए।

मेरे भाई वाजपेयी साहब ने अन्धा युगल का जिक्र किया है। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि वहां पर अगर पांच आदमियों को भेज दिया जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि किराये का कोई हिसाब नहीं है, कभी किराया १७ रुपये हो जाता है और कभी २२ रुपये और

यह एक अच्छा खासा थरमामीटर है जो कभी सौ डिग्री शो करता है और कभी १०७ डिग्री। इसी तरह से मैं जानता हूं कि गोविन्दनगर के इलाके में, कानपुर में, हमारी बेवा बहनों के वसूल किया जाने लगा था और वे देने की स्थिति में नहीं थीं और बाद में बहुत इसरार करने के बाद, बहुत मुश्किल से उनको कुछ समय दिया गया था। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में बहुत संजीदगी के साथ गौर होना चाहिये। और मैं समझता हूं कि कानून के बूते पर आप काम नहीं चला सकते हैं। कानून के ही बूते पर अगर आपने पैसा वसूल करने की कोशिश की तो हो सकता है कि एक आन्दोलन खड़ा हो जाए। मैं डराने के लिए या चेतावनी के रूप में यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन यह जरूर है कि अगर आन्दोलन हुआ तो वह देश के लिए, उनके लिए और आपके लिए भी शायद घातक सिद्ध हो। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब जो खुद पुरुषार्थी हैं, ऐसा मौका नहीं आने देंगे कि उनके भाई उनसे लड़ने के लिए तैयार हों।

अब मैं पुराने किले के रिफ्यूजीस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उनको कई बार आश्वासन दिये गये हैं। मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि मैं पहली तारीख को यहां पर नहीं था जब इनके बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। यह कहा गया था कि जगपुरे की जमीन चूंकि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास है, इस वास्ते इनको नहीं दी जा सकती है। मुझे पता चला है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने उस जमीन को छोड़ दिया है और वह अब हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के पास है और वहां पर रिहैबिलिटेशन हो सकता है। मैं दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इस सदन को साफ तौर पर बताया जाए कि क्या वह जमीन हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के पास है और अगर है तो क्यों नहीं इन लोगों को वहां बसाया जाता है।

अब मैं किराये के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। पहले एक मिनिस्ट साहब ने कहा कि किराया लिया गया है। बाद में किसी ने कहा कि वह कंस्ट्रक्शन चार्ज है और उसके बाद हमारे माननीय मंत्री आज कहते हैं कि भौंसले साहब से उनकी क्या बर्ज कल आप भी अगर चले गये . .

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा है।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैंने सुना है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना आपने जो सुना है वह बिल्कुल भी दुरुस्त नहीं है, बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं गलत होऊं और आप लोग भाई चारे के साथ रहें।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : हम तो भाई चारे के साथ रहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को चाहिये था कि वह डिबेट पढ़ लेते।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी उसमें कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं कुछ ऐसी चीज है जिससे इस बात का पता चलता है और अगर आप मुझे मौका दें तो . .

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : ऐसा केस है कि १२ रुपया किराया था और आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने साढ़े चार रुपया कर दिया और यह भी शुरू से कर दिया।

श्री स० स० बनर्जी : बारह रुपये का साढे चार रुपया कर दिया गया था लेकिन वह रुपया पांच सौ रुपया में दिया गया था। ४५,००० रुपये की टोटल रकम दी गई थी. . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ यहां बात कहनी चाहिये। अगर वह दुरुस्त न हो तो कहनी नहीं चाहिये

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : वाकई में न कहा हो तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन दोनों मिनिस्टर्स के क्वैश्चंस और आंसर्स में कुछ कंट्रेडिक्शन है और अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं पढ़ कर उसको प्वाइंट आउट भी कर सकता हूं। उस कंट्रेडिक्शन का जवाब हम लोग चाहते हैं।

तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो वादा किया गया है उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ पुराने किले के रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कानून को पास न करके एक कमिशन बिठाया जाये जिस की रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने आये और वह पता लगाये कि क्यों इतना रुपया ड्यू है और किस तरह से यह वसूल किया जा सकता है। अगर आप पुलिस की सहायता से और गिरफ्तारी का डर दिखा कर यह रुपया वसूल करना चाहेंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह न पुरुषार्थी भाइयो के हित में होगा और न ही देश के इस वास्ते मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर संजीदगी के साथ गौर करेंगे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, शुक्रवार के रोज भी हमारे बहुत से भाइयो ने तकरीरे की और आज भी। मैं उन तकरीरो को सुन रहा था और बार बार मेरे दिमाग में यह सवाल पैदा होता था कि वे किन की तरफ से कह रहे हैं और किस से कह रहे हैं? अगर कोई मेरी डिमान्ड फार ग्रान्ट सामने होती, मेरी मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसी पर बहस होती तो शायद मुझे मौका मिलता कि मैं उन का मुकम्मल तौर पर जवाब दूं। लेकिन आप के सामने और सदन के सामने एक बहुत छोटा सा तरमीमी बिल था। लेकिन इस बिल के दायरे में जो चीजें नहीं कहनी थी वह भी कही गई और जो कहनी थी वह तो कही गई हीं। मैं ने अपने दोस्त श्री वाजपेयी की तकरीर को बहुत गौर से सुना और मैं खुश हो रहा था कि जो आदमी मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा हुआ, जिस ने मध्य प्रदेश में तालीम पाई और जो कानपुर से या यू० पी० के किसी इलाके से एलेक्ट हुआ, शायद वह मध्य प्रदेश का गलती से जिक्र कर दे जहां तीन या चार लाख के करीब शरणार्थी हैं।

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Elected from nowhere.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यू० पी० में पांच छः लाख के करीब शरणार्थी है, उन के लिये उन्होंने जबान भी नहीं खोली।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं ने कहा था।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं श्री वाजपेयी का जिक्र कर रहा हूं।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : आप ने कानपुर का नाम लिया था।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आप तशरीफ रखिये। आप नाराज क्यो होते हैं, आप की तरफ भी आऊंगा। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश में दस लाख के करीब शरणार्थी है। हमारे वाजपेयी भाई ने उन के मुताल्लिक एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा। क्या मैं इस से यह अन्दाजा लगाऊं कि उन का पुनर्वास हो चुका है? और अगर पुनर्वास नहीं हुआ तो सिर्फ पुराने किले का, किग्सवे का, शील कोरजा का, तेहाड का या इस किस्म की और कालोनीज का? काश वे मेरी मिनिस्ट्री की नुक्ता चीनी करते हुए अपने दो प्रान्तों का, जहा पर कि उन की जन्म भूमि है, जहा से आप चुन कर आये है, कुछ जिक्र करते। लेकिन मैं उन को जानता हूं। वह क्यो करें? उन का तो आज कल नया सम्बन्ध दिल्ली के है। मुझ से कहा जाता है कि साहब, आप सियासत का जिक्र न करें। न करूं तो क्या करूं? उन की आंख तो है दिल्ली कारपोरेशन की तरफ, उन का रिफ्यूजीज से माता क्या? रिफ्यूजीज से उन का ताल्लुक क्या एम० पी० बनने के बाद वह रिफ्यूजीज और दिल्ली का जिक्र करने लगे। दस, बारह साल पहले तो

न किसी ने उन का नाम सुना था न उन के दिल में रिफ्यूजीज के लिये तड़पन थी । अब दिल्ली के बारे में मुझे बार बार ताना मिलता है । दिल्ली के मुताल्लिक बार बार जिक्र हुआ । परसों भी हुआ, आज भी हुआ । मुझे दुःख होता है जब दिल्ली के मुताल्लिक जिक्र होता है । हिन्दी तो मैं जानता नहीं, मालूम नहीं था कि ५० या ६० बरस की उम्र में पठानों का देश छोड़ कर मैं हिन्दुस्तान आऊंगा । सारी उम्र उर्दू बोली या पश्तो । तो मुझे फारसी का एक मिसरा याद आया जो कि मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हू

मरा दर्देस्त अन्दर दिल अगर गोयम जबा सोजद व गर दम दर कशम तरसम कि नग्जे उस्तखा सोजद

[مرا درد یست اندر دل اگر گویم زبان سوزد
و گر دم در کشم ترسم که نغز استخوان سوزد]

तर्जुमा यह है कि मेरे दिल में दर्द है । अगर उस का जिक्र करता हू तो जबान जलती है, अगर सास नही खीचता हूं तो जो मेरी हड्डी है वह जलती है । आज शरणार्थी के नाते से मुझे ताने कौन देते हैं ? जो केरल से आये, वह जो मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से आये । कभी शरणार्थी का सवाल उन के जेरे गौर नहीं रहा । दिल्ली को आप दो एक मिनट के लिये लीजिये । जब मेरे दोस्त बोल रहे थे तब, जनाब उस वक्त अपनी कुर्सी पर तशरीफ फरोज नहीं थे, किस्बे का बड़े जोरो से जिक्र हो रहा था, पुराने किले का बड़े जोर से जिक्र हो रहा था । पटेल नगर के लिये मैं ने पूछा कि जरा उन का भी कर दीजिये । आप खान मार्केट का जिक्र कीजिये, आप गफ्फार मार्केट का जिक्र कीजिये, आप इन्द्रा मार्केट का जिक्र कीजिये । दिल्ली में ५० हजार टेनेमेन्ट्स बने २०, २५ करोड़ रुपये के । आज मैं बिला मुबालगा कहने के लिये तैयार हू, और मुझे इस का अफसोस होता है कि काश दिल्ली में यह चीजें न बनतीं और दिल्ली में इतनी कीमतें न बढतीं । आज हमारे पास अपीलें आती है, हमारे पास आज मुकदमात आते हैं, भाई और भाई के आते हैं, बहन और भाई के आते हैं, मा और बेटे के आते हैं, बाप और बेटे के आते है । किस लिये ? वह कहते हैं कि यह जो ५ या ७ हजार रु० की जायदाद जो तुम बेच रहे हो पटेल नगर में, या खान मार्केट में, या गफ्फार मार्केट में उस की कीमत २० या २५ हजार रु० हो चुकी मुझे दो । मेरे दोस्त वाजपेयी अगर मुझे शरणार्थी वजीर के नाते से वह कहते कि उस शरणार्थी को जो कि हुसेनवाला में बैठा है, जिस को पाकिस्तान की गोलियों का डर है, या मशरकी पाकिस्तान में जो बैठा हैं और पाकिस्तानी रेडर आ कर उसे तंग करते हैं उस का कुछ ख्याल करो तो मैं ब सरेचश्म उन से कहता कि मुझे बहुत हमदर्दी है उन के साथ और अगर मुझे कुछ देना पड़े, लेने का तो सवाल ही क्या है, तो मैं कुछ सोचने के लिये तैयार हू । लेकिन जब आज मुझे ताने मिलते हैं दिल्ली के, तो मैं दिल्ली के मुताल्लिक इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने खुद इस जायदाद की ऐलाटेबल लिमिट बढाई । मेरे भाई जो मेरी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं अभी बोल रहे थे उन्हें यह इल्म नही था कि किराये का मैं ने यह फैसला किया है कि पहली अक्तूबर १९५५ से ऐलाटेबल प्रापर्टी के किराये की वसूली हो ही नही । कोई कहता है कि यह कास्टिट्यूशनल राइट्स को इंफिन्ज करता है मेरा बिल, अल्ट्रा वायर्स है, मैं ने फडामेन्टल राइट्स को ट्रेसपास किया है । मेरा कानून यह कहता है कि जो १०,००० से नीचे की जायदाद है, पहली अक्तूबर के बाद अगर कोई आदमी उस का मालिक बनना चाहे तो जहां जमींदार के लगान लिया जायेगा, जमींदारों से मालिया लिया जायेगा, जमींदार

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

का बकाया एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू वसूल हो सकता है, उस की कुर्की हो सकती है और उस को कैद हो सकती है, लेकिन जो शरणार्थी हैं उन का पहली अक्तूबर, १९५५ के बाद का कराया ही हम नही ले रहे हैं, और यही नहीं, मेरा कानून यह कहता है कि बकाया किराया भी जो है, चाहे वह पुराने किले वाला हो या कोई और, वह २० परसेन्ट मुझे आज दे दो, और बकाया ७ किस्तो में दो । इस से ज्यादा क्या रियायत हो सकती है ? अभी आपने शील कोरंजा और रमेश नगर का जिक्र सुना । मेरे नवल प्रभाकर भाई ने कहा कि नोटिस आया लीज ऐंड ग्राउंड रेट का । मैं इस पोजीशन को साफ कर दू कि यह दो अलाहदा चीजे है और उन को मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने क्या किया । मैंने यह किया है कि हम ने जो १०० गज जमीन इन कालोनीज में दी है उस की कीमत कोई १००० या ११०० रु० रक्खी है । जो नान क्लेमेन्ट को ५०० रु० दिया वह तो आंट हो गई, वह मैं नही मांग रहा । लेकिन जो नान क्लेमेंट की १००० या ११०० रु० की जमीन है उस के लिये हम ने दो आप्शन दिये है । पहला आप्शन तो यह है कि अगर वह चाहे तो मेरा ११०० या १२०० रु० खुद आ कर दे दे । चाहे अपने दोस्तो या रिश्तेदारो के क्लेम में से, अगर उन का क्लेम हो, ८० परसेन्ट तक दे दे । मैं वसूल करूगा और उस से एक किस्म का टोकेन ग्राउड रेट या लीज मनी १ रु० सालाना लूगा, १०० गज के लिये । मै इस को दोहराना चाहता हू । आपको मिसाल नही मिलेगी दिल्ली में कि ग्राउड रेट १०० गज के लिये १ रु० हो यह रुपया आप दे दें, चाहे अपनी जेब से दें चाहे स्टेटमेंट आफ ऐकाउट्स मे दे या किसी के क्लेम से दें । बहरहाल यह सिर्फ एक रुपया सालाना होगा १०० गज के लिये । और अगर आप इस वक्त कीमत न देना चाहें ९९ इयर्स या ९० इयर्स के इजारे पर रखना चाहें तो मेरा सूद है ३ परसेन्ट । गवर्नमेंट का जो बारोइंग रेट है इस से ज्यादा है सूद के अलावा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चार्जेज वगैरह मिला कर कोई ढाई या तीन रु० महावार उस का ग्राउंड रेट बनता है । यह दोनो आप्शन ओपेन है । लेकिन नौन क्लेमेंट जो किरायेदार हैं या जो रमेश नगर और शील कुरजा वगैरह में एलाटीज है उनको अखत्यार है कि कुछ रुपया देकर १०० गज के लिए १ रुपया सालाना दें, अगर २०० गज है तो २ रुपया सालाना दें और ८०० गज हो तो ८ रुपये दें । आप जानते ही है कि दिल्ली में ग्राउन्ड रेंट बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन इस वक्त मैं उस में नही जाना चाहता ।

मै यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि मेरे दोस्त श्री नौशीर भरूचा जिनकी कि तकरीरे मैं रोज पढ़ता हू, आज उनकी नजर मेरे ऊपर भी पडी, मेहरबानी की नजर पडी और इसके लिए मैं उनका मशकूर हू । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आज बम्बई के एक पारसी भाई भी शरणार्थियो के लिए अपने दिल में कुछ दर्द रखते हैं अब आया वह दर्द और हमदर्दी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की वजह से है या संयुक्त गुजरात की वजह से पैदा हो गई है यह मुझे मालूम नही

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is he talking?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He monopolises the sympathy for the refugees.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He should be more polite and more polished

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There are many displaced persons in my constituency

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was talking in Hindi For your benefit, and for the benefit of Shri V. P. Nayar, I may say that I am grateful to Shri Bharucha for having taken up the cause of the displaced persons. I do not know whether the real object was Samyukt Maharashtra or Maha Gujarat or .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has definitely attributed motives that the point of order which I raised was not on merit but on account of Samyukta Maharashtra or Maha Gujarat. That is a very unkind reference. He is attributing motives that a thing was done for a different political purpose.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am prepared to withdraw it unconditionally, if I have offended him That is farthest from my mind.

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप मेरे से चाहते क्या हैं ? क्या आप मेरे से यह चाहते हैं कि मैं अपने मकान की कम कीमत वसूल करूं और शरणार्थियों को कंस्सेशन दे दूं ? क्या आप मेरे से यह चाहते हैं कि किराया जो ८ करोड़ रुपया आज तक बकाया है और हर साल बढता जाता है उसके लिये गवर्नमेंट यह फैसला कर दे कि जहा तक शरणार्थियो का ताल्लुक है और खास कर दिल्ली के रहने वालों का और जिनके कि जिम्मे कोई सवा ३ करोड़ या साढ़े ३ करोड़ की रकम है और जो कि खान मार्केट, गफ्फार मार्केट, देशबंधु मार्केट और लाजपतनगर वगैरह के मालिक हैं, उनमें कुछ बाहर के लोग भी हैं लेकिन बाहर वालों की तादाद कम है, उनके लिये आखिर मेरे से आप क्या चाहते है ? अगर आप उनसे किराया नही लेना चाहते तो आप मेरे से कह दीजिये कि जहां तक शरणार्थियो का ताल्लुक है उन से कीमत मत लो और मकान मुफ्त दे दो और उस हालत में तो मेरा यहां दिल्ली में जलूस निकलेगा ।

अभी कानपुर के मेरे दोस्त जो कि सामने तशरीफ़ रखते हैं वे बडे जोर से कह रहे थे कि यहा पर डिमौंसट्रेशन हो जायगा और उथलपुथल मच जायेगी .

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मै ने आन्दोलन कहा था । लेकिन आप उसके लिए अंग्रेजी शब्द इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो कि एप्रोप्रियेट नहीं है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं अपने लायक़ दोस्त के बराबर अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता ।

और उन्होंने जो चेतावनी दी कि आन्दोलन हो जायेगा तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह आन्दोलन कौन करेगा ? मैं उनको यक़ीन दिलाता हूं कि उनके पास दिल्ली में सिर्फ वही शख्स आयेगा जिसके कि पास मेरा मकान है, न वह लेना चाहता है, न किराया देना चाहता है, न आराम से खुद बैठता है और न मुझे ही आराम से बैठने देना चाहता है, ऐसे लोग उनके पास आते हैं । अगर मुझे यह कहा जाय कि इन के पास कोई गफ्फार मार्केट का एक आदमी आ जाय तो मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करता हू कि नही आयेगा । जो दुकान मैंने २ ढाई हजार पर बेची है और मुझे मालूम है कि ५००० रुपये उसकी पगड़ी है तो ऐसी हालत में कौन जायगा इनके पास ?

मुझे एक बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि जब से मेरे शरणार्थी भाई दिल्ली में आये हैं वे बहुत मुस्तैद हो गये हैं और हमारे जो यहां पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर साहबान रहते हैं उनका भी दरवाजा खुला है और वह उनके पास जाते हैं । एक नई बिरादरी क़ायम हुई है । परमात्मा इनको मेरे ख्याल में कुछ हौंसला दे और आपको भी हौंसला दे । आप उनकी कुछ तीमारदारी करें, कुछ अपने मकान में बसायें, कुछ अपनी जेब से दें ताकि मेरा बोझा कुछ हलक़ा हो और मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूगा और इससे ज्यादा मेरे लिये और क्या खुशी की बात हो सकती है कि वह आदमी जो कि शरणार्थी नहीं है जिनका कि शरणार्थियों से कोई वास्ता भी नही रहा, १०, ११ वर्ष उन्होंने उनके लिए कुछ नही किया आज वे उस मिनिस्टर से भी जो कि एक खुद शरणार्थी है और सब कुछ वहा पर खो बैठा है उससे भी ज्यादा दर्द रेफ्यूजीज के लिये मेरे दोस्त के दिल में पैदा हो गया है और उनके लिए जो आपके दिल में एक तड़प है मैं जनाब आपकी वसातत से उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इसके बार बार कहने की जरूरत नहीं ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: A lot of attacks were made in the morning You were not then there in the chair

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. They were made during

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was told that I am taking rent from people who are living in sub-human conditions, I am a worse extractor and all that

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not Shri Khanna, but the Minister

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But the Minister happens to be myself

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I make an appeal that at least when the hon Minister replies he should speak in English? Because, Hindi we can understand, but not this Urduised Hindi. If it pleases him, let him speak in Hindi

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You want me to switch over to English?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Either to English or Hindi

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has explained in the very beginning those who lived in West Pakistan, they were trained and educated in Urdu

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He speaks excellent English during the Question Hour

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The last speech was made in Hindi Therefore, perhaps he is replying to that

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : बहुत सी तकरीरे यहा पर हिन्दी में हुई । पडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने भी हिन्दी में तकरीर की . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप हिन्दी में बोलें या अंग्रेजी में, यह आपकी मर्जी पर है ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना अब साहब मैं उधर से अपना रुख छोडता हू और जरा अपने इन भाइयो की तरफ आना चाहता हूं जो कि मेरे साथ बैठे है । उनको मेरे साथ प्यार भी है, हमदर्दी भी है । वह चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट का काम भी चले और गवर्नमेंट का जो रुपया नाजायज तौर पर वसूल नहीं हो रहा है वह भी वसूल हो और फिर कुछ दिल में हमदर्दी भी है । और उन लोगो के साथ जिन्होने कि इस मुल्क के खातिर सब कुछ कुर्बान किया उनके साथ अगर मुल्क की हमदर्दी नही होगी तो किस के साथ होगी । लेकिन मुझे अपने पुराने मित्र श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी की तकरीर सुन कर जरा अफसोस हुआ । मैं उनकी तकरीर सुन रहा था और वे तो बडे जोर से यहा तक कह बैठे कि शायद जाते जाते मैं अपने शरणार्थी भाइयो को पार्टिंग किक दे रहा हू । इन अल्फाज को सुन कर मुझे बडा दु ख हुआ लेकिन मुझे समझ में नही आता कि ऐसा उन्होने किस बिना पर कहा । मुझे पता नही कि इस ऐक्ट में जो दफा २१ है उसे पढ़ा भी है या नही । अब वे एक बडे लायक वकील है । कई दफ़ा मेरा उन्होने हाथ पकडा । हमारी पार्टी के सेक्रेटरी हुआ करते थे और हम एक ही बेंच पर बैठा करते थे लेकिन जो उन्होने तकरीर की और आर्गुमेंट्स दिये उनसे मुझे कुछ हैरत हुई और अफसोस भी हुआ । अगर उन्होने दफा २१ पढ़ा होता तो शायद उन्हें इतनी लम्बी चौडी तकरीर करने की जरूरत नही पडती । इस ऐक्ट का दफा २१ इस हाउस ने पास किया है और उसमें तीन चीजें है । पहली चीज तो यह है

"Any sum payable to the Government in respect of any property in the compensation pool may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue"

This is the law It has been laid down in section 21 of this Act.

कि जो रुपया कि शरणार्थी से वसूल होना है वह एज एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू वसूल हो सकता है। अब यह कानून है। आया यह हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ जाता है या फंडामेंटल राइट्स को इनफिज करता है मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन तीन सब-क्लाज हैं। अब आप आगे चलिये। इसमें आगे लिखा है :

"and the Settlement Commissioner shall, after making such enquiry as he may deem fit and giving to the person by whom the sum is alleged to be payable, an opportunity of being heard . . ."

This is very important.

"decide the question and the decision of the Settlement Commissioner shall, subject to any appeal or revision under this Act . . ."

I hope it satisfies my hon. friend Shri Dube.

"be final and shall not be called in question by any court or other authority."

14 hrs.

एक सब क्लाज २ मौजूद है। आप तो जानते हैं कि यह एक एबनारमल सिचुएशन थी और एक एबनारमल ऐक्ट बनाया शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिये। उसके मातहत चाहे इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी किसी शहरी के पास हो, या किसी देहाती के पास हो या किसी शरणार्थी के पास हो, उससे तमाम रुपया वसूल किया जाये ताकि शरणार्थी को आबाद किया जाये या उसको वह प्रापर्टी एलाट की जाये और सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर का फैसला आखिरी होगा। और तीसरी बात यह है, इसको आप न मालूम क्या कहेंगे :

"A sum shall be deemed to be payable to the Custodian notwithstanding that its recovery is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908."

यह है दफा २१। मैं भरूचा साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, वह उस वक्त हाउस में नहीं थे। यह क्लाज २१ इस ऐक्ट में बतौर अमेंडमेंट इंसर्ट किया गया है। लेकिन साथ ही दफा ३० में यह लिखा है :

"No person shall be liable to arrest or imprisonment in pursuance of any process issued for the recovery of any sum due under this Act which is recoverable as an arrear of land revenue."

तो हमने इस दफा में एग्जेम्पशन भी दिया है। जहां बकाया मालिया की तरह से वसूल हो सकता है, एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह वसूल हो सकता है, जहां डिमाण्ड हो सकता है, जहां कुर्की हो सकती है, जहां बेदखली हो सकती है या इविक्शन हो सकता है और जहां ग्राडिनरी ला के नीचे एक आदमी कैद भी हो सकता है, पकड़ा भी जा सकता है, उन हालात में शरणार्थी के लिये हमने सन् १९५४ में यह फैसला किया कि शरणार्थी को इससे एग्जेम्प्ट किया जाये ताकि वह अरेस्ट न किया जाये। तो मेरे ख्याल के मुताबिक यह कहना कि मैं कोई ऐसी चीज कर रहा हूं जो गैर कानून है या ऐसी कोई चीज कर रहा हूं जो कि शरणार्थियों के बरखिलाफ है तो यह किसी भी हद तक दुरुस्त नहीं है, क्योंकि इस हाउस ने यह फैसला किया था कि शरणार्थी से जो रुपया वसूल करना है वह बतौर एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू वसूल हो सकता है। मुझे यह सुनकर दुःख हुआ है जब शर्मा जी ने यह कहा कि वह चीफ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर से मिलने गये थे पर मिल नहीं सके। यह दुरुस्त होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो वह कहते हैं वह गलत है। लेकिन मुझे यह भी नहीं मालूम कि उन्होंने पहले से एप्वाइंटमेंट किया था या नहीं, अगर किया था तो उनको क्यों खड़ा रखा गया मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन साहब, इस वक्त मेरे पास ८००० अपीलें पैंडिंग हैं और वह

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

अपीलें शरणार्थी भाइयों की हैं और उनमें यह कहा गया है कि यह मुझे एलाट कर दो मेरी बहिन को मत करो, मुझे एलाट कर दो मेरे नेबर को न करो। इसकी वजह यह है कि कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गयी हैं खास कर बड़े बड़े शहरों में जिसकी वजह से मेरी जायदाद पर आज बड़ा भारी प्रीमियम है और जिसको यह जायदाद मिल जायगी वह उससे दो चार पांच दस हजार रुपये का फायदा उठा सकता है। अगर आर्डिनरी ला चलेगा तो मुझे सेक्शन २१ (२) का प्रोसीज्योर फालो करना होगा। लेकिन मेरे सामने क्लाज ३० भी है। तो मेरे सामने एक ही रास्ता रह जाता है कि मैं दफा ३० को खत्म कर दूं और एक शरणार्थी और एक लोकल के दरम्यान पांच बरस बाद कोई फर्क न रहे। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि रिफ्यूजीज के अगेन्स्ट डिस्क्रिमनेट कर रहा हूं। मैं तो उसे अभी भी लोकल पापुलेशन के मुकाबले प्रिफरेंस दे रहा हूं। आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान का कोई नागरिक डिफाल्टर होता है, निग-लेक्ट करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू की तीनों स्टेजेज एप्लाई होती है। लेकिन जहां तक शरणार्थी का ताल्लुक है उसके खिलाफ जो तीसरी स्टेज है उसको निगेटिव कर दिया गया है। तो मैं अपने दोस्त सरदार अजित सिंह से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अगर यह समझते हैं कि जो कुछ मैं कर रहा हूं वह गलत है तो मैं इस पर गौर करने को तैयार हूं। लेकिन वह देखें कि मैं एक शरणार्थी को सेफगार्ड दे रहा हूं। मैं उसको एक हाइएस्ट अफसर के सामने जाने का मौका देता हूं कि वह एक्सप्लेन करे और वह अफसर देखे कि यह शरणार्थी दे सकता है या नहीं। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि उसको यह सेफगार्ड न दिया जाये और सेक्शन ३० को एक दम एबरोगेट कर दिया जाये। अब आप देखें कि मैं एक शरणार्थी को क्या सहूलियत दे रहा हूं। बावजूद इसके कि मेरा ८ करोड़ रुपया बकाया है, बावजूद इसके कि मैं इसको एज एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू वसूल कर सकता हूं, बावजूद इसके कि इन हालात में किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी पर आर्डिनरी ला लागू होता, मैं एक शरणार्थी को मौका दे रहा हूं कि वह मेरे हाइएस्ट आफिसर के सामने जाकर एक्सप्लेन करे। अगर वह आफिसर यह देखता है कि यह आदमी दुखी है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाई करने की जरूरत नहीं है। तो मैंने तो यह सहूलियत रखी है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था और अब भी कहता हूं कि मेरा काम तो बसाना है, उजाड़ना नहीं है।

श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप दुबे साहब का यह अमेंडमेंट मान लेंगे कि जो सिविल प्रोसीज्योर का प्रावीजन है वह मान लिया जाये और चीफ सैटिलमेंट कमिश्नर की पावर्स को लिमिट कर दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कहते हैं कि हाउस ने यह फैसला किया है कि यह एरियर्स आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू की तरह वसूल होना चाहिए।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह तो एक वकील का सवाल है एक अनपढ़ आदमी से। मैं इसका क्या जवाब दूं। मैं तो यही कह रहा हूं कि अगर सैक्शन २१ as it stands is accepted, I have no objection. But, I am providing an additional safeguard in asking my Chief, Settlement Commissioner to look into hard cases and see that unless a man is wilfully neglecting and refuses to pay, no action should be taken against him. The only remedy open to me is this with a view to treat a national of the country at par with a displaced person today after five years of rehabilitation or ten years of rehabilitation

Shri V. P. Nayar still challenges me that the rehabilitation programme is not complete. I have never said that the rehabilitation programme has been completed. When he was quoting me, I have used two phrases there: 'by and large' and 'residual problem'. To think in terms of 100 per cent rehabilitation, I am prepared to admit, is impossible.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That question has been asked in Hindi. He has turned to English. That has not been replied.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When I spoke in Urdu my hon. friend is not conversant with my Urdu. The trouble has been this. You can either have this Act as it stands, you can have section 30 if you want with the safeguard that I am providing. Or you can abrogate section 30 completely and have section 21 as it stands. If it is felt that we are doing something which is going to be harmful to the interests of displaced persons, I can assure you that I myself would be the first person to look into all these matters.

There is only one thing I wish to say in the end, that we are not Shylocks. We have spent nearly Rs. 200 crores on the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan. We have spent nearly Rs. 200 crores on payment of compensation both in the rural section and in the urban section in this country. My programme of compensation is still continuing. We have paid nearly Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores in hard cash. This Government having done all that, this Government which is faced with financial difficulties, this Government which had to borrow loans from outside, so far as the displaced person is concerned, no money has ever been grudged. But, I must assert and I must maintain that to those who are in distress, we shall see that every possible relief is given; not to those who wish to default, who do not want to pay the general revenues of the country, I am sorry I cannot be a party to that. I receive 20 to 30 letters from the M.Ps. everyday. Most of my hon. friends who have taken part in the debate write to me. I look into those individual cases. If an individual case is brought to my notice, may be an unfortunate widow in Kanpur, an unfortunate brother in Madhya Pradesh or maybe in U.P., I can certainly have these cases looked into. Our idea is not to put people into distress. My idea is to alleviate the sufferings of displaced persons. As I said two days ago, we must not place a premium on default. Those who can pay should pay and they should be made to pay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to put Shri Vajpayee's motion to the vote of the House?

Shri Vajpayee: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Both the motions may be put together, my own motion also. There are three motions for circulation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one—Shri Vajpayee's—was moved. There was no other motion that was moved.

The question is:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1959."

The 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall have to wait till the Lunch Hour is over. Are Members really serious to have a division?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Voting may be done on the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I come to the main motion

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up clause by clause Clause 2

Clause 2—(*Amendment of section 30*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move

Page 1, lines 13 and 14,—

for "stating the grounds therefor" *substitute*—

"if he finds that the person defaulting is able to pay the amount and is contumaciously neglecting or refusing to pay while the Rehabilitation Ministry has discharged its obligations towards him as required by law, rules and assurances given by the Government"

Page 1,—

after line 16, add—

"Provided that any sum due under the Act shall mean only such sum—

(i) as is not barred by limitation,

(ii) as is not due by way of rent accrued due before the year 1954,

(iii) as is not due on account of taccavi for food or for any reason considered to be unjust or inexpedient for recovery by a Committee appointed by the Government consisting of—

(a) the Secretary of the Rehabilitation Ministry;

(b) a representative of the refugees;

(c) a member of Parliament"

Page 1,—

after line 16, *add*—

"Provided that the person against whom the order has been passed shall be entitled to appeal to the Central Government which may pass such order on appeal as it thinks fit"

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव मैंने तीन एमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं। मैं उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं उनकी तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा और वादा दिया है कि जो हार्ड केसिस होंगे जो ऐसे केसिस होंगे, जिन के अन्दर कमिश्नर साहब ने गलती की होगी और दुरुस्त नहीं किया होगा, उनके अन्दर वह खुद इंटिरस्ट लेकर, उनको ठीक कर देंगे। जहां तक आपका एश्योरेंस है, वहां तक तो ठीक है। लेकिन जैसा एक भाई ने कहा कि गोपिया तो यहां रहेंगी और गोपाल यहां से चले जायेंगे, ऐसी हालत में यह काम कैसे होगा। यह चीज वैस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में है और आप बंगाल में चले जायेंगे और वे लोग आप को कहां कहां देखने जायेंगे। इस वास्ते अगर आप उनको अपील का राइट दें कि अपील आपके पास हो सकती है, तो इससे बहुत फर्क पड़ सकता है। उस सूरत में आपको अख्त्यार होगा कि आप अपने डिप्टी को इस काम के लिये मुकर्रर कर दें, सैक्रेटरी को कर दें या किसी और आथोरिटी को कर दें। मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि लोकल्ज और डिसप्लेस्ड परसंस में कोई फर्क नहीं रहना चाहिये क्योंकि रिहैबिलिटेशन हो चुका है। मैं इस चीज को नहीं मानता हूं। मैं अब भी चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों के साथ वैसा ही व्यवहार हो जैसा कि अब तक चलता आया है क्योंकि आपने भी इस बात को अभी तक नहीं माना है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन सौ फीसदी पूरा हो गया है। तो जो अपील की बात है

उसको आप कल्च में जगह दें दें या उसमें लिख दें, मैं सैटिसफाई हो जाऊंगा। आज अगर किसी शख्स को कैद किया जाता है तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा सकता है। लेकिन यहां पर मैं नहीं चाहता कि इतना लम्बा चौड़ा प्राविजन हो और मैं केवल इतना चाहता हूं कि उसकी अपील खुद सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें आपको कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये। इसमें कोई झगड़े की बात भी नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि जो लोग दे सकते हैं, देने के काबिल हैं लेकिन देना नहीं चाहते हैं, उनको दे देना चाहिये और मैं ऐसे लोगों के हक में नहीं हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि उनसे वसूल किया जाए। लेकिन मेरी जो मुश्किलात हैं उनको मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया था। वे रीयल हैं। जो लोग जिद्दन देना नहीं चाहते हैं, उनसे वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से केसिस होते हैं, बहुतसी ऐसी डिटेल्ज होती हैं, जिनको कि लोग हमारे नोटिस में लाते हैं और जिनका शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को पता भी नहीं होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो एश्योरेंसिस दिये गये थे, गाडगील साहब की तरफ से या दूसरों की तरफ से उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। गाडगील साहब ने अगस्त सन् १९४९ में कहा था कि दिल्ली के जितने भी किराये हैं व अब से पहले के मैं माफ करता हूं और यह भी कहा था कि सन् १९५० के मार्च तक भी अगर हाउस इजाजत दे तो मैं कंसिडर करूंगा कि आया वे भी माफ कर दिये जायें। मैं जानता हूं कि आज भी लोगों के पास नोटिस आते हैं मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जिनके अन्दर सन् १९४७ के किराये भी शामिल होते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह जो किराये में माफी दे दी गई थी, वह पूरी तरह से उनके हिसाब में दर्ज कर दी गई है या नहीं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, गाडगील साहब ने जो रियायत दी थी, खन्ना सहाब ने खुद दी थी, अजित प्रसाद जैन साहब ने दी थी, वह जरूर मिलनी चाहियें और जो कहा जा चुका है उस पर अमल होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूं कि किस तरह से डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा इन पर अमल नहीं होता है। मैं खास किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत नहीं करता हूं। श्री खन्ना साहब और धर्म वीर सहाब के दिल में इन लोगों के लिए जो सिम्पथी है, वह अगर इस डिपार्टमेंट में काम करने वाले हर एक आदमी में हो तो शिकायत का कोई मौका ही नहीं आ सकता है। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट ने १२० आदमियों के केस में जो पोट मस्जिद रिफ्यूजी कैम्प में रहते थे देखे और किराया माफ कर दिया। दूसरे के बारे में जब मिनिस्टर साहब को शिकायत की गई कि किराया बहुत ज्यादा लिया जाता है तो उन्होंने उसको कम कर दिया। इस तरह के कितने ही केसिस में उन्होंने किराया कम किया है। और कमी जो की वह उस दिन से नहीं की जिस दिन से कि उसे कम किया बल्कि शुरू से कम की। मैंने कुछ पुराने रिफ्यूजियों का किस्सा सुनाया जिनसे १२ रु० किराया लिया जाता था उसको उन्होंने साढ़े चार रु० किया, और ऐसा उस दिन से किया जिस दिन से कि किराया लगाया गया। मुझे मालूम है कि उनके डिपार्टमेंट ने एक दिन बैठ कर सारे रिफ्यूजीज का किराया दूना कर दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने उस को कम कर दिया। पर पता नहीं कि उसके बाद क्या वाकया हुआ, हमें यह भी नहीं मालूम कि उनके हुक्मों पर दरअस्ल अमल दरामद भी होता या नहीं। दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी बिठाई जिसका नाम था रेंट रिमेशन कमेटी। रेंट रिमिशन कमेटी ने तमाम लोगों के केसेज को देखा और यह मंजूर किया कि फलां फलां आदमी जो गरीब थे उनका रेंट रेमिट कर दिया जाय। उनको अनाउन्स भी कर दिया कह दिया कि तुम्हारा रेंट रेमिट हो गया, लेकिन रेमिटेड के नोटिस उन के नाम आज भी जाते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह सब कुछ कोई जान बूझ कर करता है, लेकिन मालूम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

होता है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर इतना क्लोस काम है, इतना बेहद काम है लाखों आदमियों का काम है जिस की वजह से मालूम नहीं क्या होता है कि जो वाकायदगी गवर्नमेंट आफिसेज में हुआ करती है वह इस मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं होती। लोगों की चिट्ठियां आती हैं शायद पोस्ट आफिस डिपार्टमेंट उन का मशकूर होगा कि हजारों लाखों चिट्ठियां आती हैं उन का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। जब तक मिनिस्टर साहब को पर्सनली न लिखा जाय पता नहीं क्यों इन की मिनिस्ट्री वाले चिट्ठियों का जवाब नहीं भेजते। मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी मिनिस्ट्री में बहुत से शरणार्थी होंगे जो कि शरणार्थी लोगों की तरफ सिम्पैथटिक होंगे, लेकिन शायद ब्यूरोक्रेसी का काम दुनियां में इसी तरह से चलता है। १२० आदमियों में से ४० आदमी लाजपत नगर के डबल स्टोरीड हाउस में रखे गये। उन के निकाले जाने का सवाल है आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को लोगों ने पर्सनली दरख्वास्त दी। उन्होंने कहा कि इवूज के नोटिस वापिस ले लो, मत नोटिस जारी करो। लेकिन अब फिर उन्हीं इवूज के नोटिस जारी होने लगे। मैं कहता हूं कि यह एक अजीब चीज है कि अगर मिनिस्टर साहब के पास खबर पहुंच जाय तब तो विधड़ा हो जाय नोटिस लेकिन कुछ दिन बाद फिर दुबारा जारी हो जाते हैं। अब उनको निकालने के लिये फिर कोशिश हो रही है। मेरी दरख्वास्त है उनको वहां से न हटाया जाय और जो किराया माफ हो चुका है उन से वसूल न किया जाय।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि उन्होंने सन् १९५५ से किराया नहीं लिया। सारे शरणार्थी उन के मशकूर हैं इस चीज के लिये लेकिन उस के अन्दर पता नहीं क्या राज था। कि जो सन् १९५४-५५ में वेरीफाइड हो गये क्लेम, जिन का रुपया फौरन मिलना चाहिये था, वह अब तक नहीं मिल पाया। इन्साफ के बिना पर उन्होंने किराया लेना बन्द कर दिया। पर वेरिफाइड क्लेम का रुपया उन को नहीं दिया गया तो कम से कम सूद तो मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन पता नहीं क्या बात है कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि सन् १९४९ के आये हुए हैं और आज सन् १९५९ तक उन का जो वेरीफाइड क्लेम है उनका रुपया नहीं मिल पाया है। कानून की रू से अगर उन के लिये १ रु या ८ आ० क्लेम भी नहीं मिल सका तो कम से कम सूद तो दे दिया जाय? आप ने उनका किराया माफ कर दिया। यह बहुत अच्छा हुआ। लेकिन आज जो टम्पोरेरी जगहों पर गये हैं, मसलन पुराने किले या कोटला के लोग हैं या जिन को पानी पाटे मसजिद कैम्प लाजपतनगर में बसाया गया, उन का किराया माफ नहीं हुआ। उन से अब तक किराया लिया जा रहा है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि जब आप उनको सूद नहीं दे रहे हैं क्लेम का तो उन से किराया क्यों ले रहे हैं? आप इस चीज को कंसीडर कीजिये कि उनको सूद दिया जायगा या नहीं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दिया जायेगा उन को।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : दिया जायेगा या नहीं, यह आपकी मर्जी है, लेकिन आप इस को कंसीडर कीजिये। मेरी आप से यह शिकायत है। मेरी शिकायत यह नहीं है कि आप ही फैसला करें। मैं ने कमेटी के वास्ते अमेंडमेंट दिया है उस में सब से अव्वल में ने सेक्रटरी का नाम रखा है, यह बात नहीं है कि मुझे किसी पर एतबार नहीं है आप के सिवा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि जिन लोगों को आप उस कमेटी में रखते हैं अगर वह यह समझें कि यह अनजस्ट है तब आप इस को मानिये। खुराक की तकावी का रुपया जो आप ने खुद छोड़ा लेकिन अब भी इवूज में शामिल है जितने लोगों का पड़ा हुआ है, जिनका हिसाब अब तक नहीं हो पाया है। इस में कितनी ही ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन के ऊपर जुडिशल डिटर्मिनेशन नहीं हुआ, सिम्पैथटिक डिटर्मिनेशन नहीं हुआ पहले। आप ने स्टेटमेंट दिया,

सन् १९५६ में जो एक्ट था उस की दफा २१ के मुताल्लिक स्टेटमेंट दिया जो कि श्री मूलचन्द दुबे के एतराज पर था। आप ने कहा कि जब तक इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी डिक्लेअर हुई उस से पहले का जो किराया है उसे आप वसूल नहीं करेंगे। आप ने बिल्कुल ठीक फरमाया और कहा कि आप ने इंस्ट्रक्शन भी जारी कर दिये, लेकिन आखिर नतीजा क्या हुआ? सन् १९४७ की १५ अगस्त से अब तक किराया वसूल किया जाता है क्योंकि आप ने यह फरमाया कि जिस दिन से इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी डिक्लेअर हुई उस में और १५ अगस्त, १९४७ में फर्क है। आप की मिनिस्ट्री क्या कहती है? उस का कहना है, कि बर्डन आफ प्रूफ तो उस आदमी पर है जिस से किराया लेना है, वह साबित करे कि कब से अकुपेशन हुआ। लेकिन किराया तो आप ले रहे हैं, आप का फर्ज है कि आप उस को साबित करे, वह कैसे करे? इस लिये मेरी गुजारिश है कि यह जो रकम है इस में बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो आप की तवज्जह की मुस्तहिक हैं। आप की मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों में से बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिन पर आप को एतबार है और डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स को भी एतबार है। मैं आप का नाम कमेटी में नहीं लेता क्योंकि आप क हाथ तो बहुत बिजी हैं लेकिन आप की मिनिस्ट्री में जो ऐसे आदमी हैं जिन को आप जानते हैं, उन को एक छोटी सी कमेटी बना दीजिये, मैं आप को इस छोटे से काम के वास्ते तकलीफ नहीं देना चाहता। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि वह पार्लियामेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज हों, अपने मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों की कमेटी बनाये जो कि खुद स्क्रीनिंग करे, लेकिन वह देखे जरूर कि जो रकम आप लेना चाहते हैं वह फिनवाक्या उस से ड्यू है। मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप यह कहेंगे कि दो, तो वह दे तो देंगे, लेकिन खुशी से नहीं देंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि जिस आदमी को फायदा पहुंचता है वह खुशी से रुपया दें, इस के अन्दर आप की ज्यादा शान है, इस में नहीं कि जो रुपया आप चाहें वह आप को दे लेकिन डर के मारे दे। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि जिन को दरअस्ल रियायत मिलती रही, जिन के वास्ते हुक्म हो चुका कि उन का किराया वसूल नहीं होगा, कम से कम उन पर तो आप जरूर हुक्म दें, उन की फाइलों पर कार्रवाई करवायें। आप ने उस को रोका है लेकिन उन के नाम फिर हुक्मनामें जारी हो गये हैं इसलिये आप को उन को फिर देखना चाहिये।

मैं अपने फर्ज में कोताही करूंगा अगर मैं जो पुराने किले का झगड़ा है उस के एन्ड पर आप को मुबारकबाद न दूं। मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूं, आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट कल दिया, उस के बारे में कि आप ५०० रु० *नानक्लेमेन्ट्स को देने को तैयार हैं। आज सब* शरणार्थियों की तरफ से आप को मुबारकबाद देने के लिये खड़ा हूं। आप के ऊपर जो हमारा क्लेम है वह यह है कि जब तक आप यहां पर मिनिस्टर रहें, तब तक आप यहां का चार्ज न छोड़ें जब तक आप उन को वैसा न लें। मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि मुसीबत वह होती है कि आप के होते हुए भी हम पर ज्यादती होती है। आज कारपोरेशन हम से ३०० रु० एक नक्शे के मांगती है। जिस तरह से आप ने वाजपेयी जी को कहा उस तरह से कह कर मुझे न टालिये। मेरा कहना यह है कि सारी मुसीबतों को देखते हुए आप उन को मकान बना कर दीजिये, आप उन को ५०० रु० मत दीजिए।

अगर आप उनको मकान बना कर देते हैं तो उन को कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आप से अर्ज कर रहा हूं वह यह कि आप ने खुद फरमाया था परसों कि सिर्फ सेटलमेंट कमिश्नर इन केसेज को देखने के काबिल होंगे। सिर्फ वही डाइरेक्शन देंगे कि जो अदा कर सकते हैं लेकिन करते नहीं हैं। यह अल्फाज इस में दर्ज हैं:

"stating the grounds therefore; we do not know what the grounds are"

लेकिन यह जुडिशल कोर्ट नहीं है। आप के सेटलमेंट आफसर से मैं वाकिफ नहीं। आप

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

लिख दीजिये कि अगर एबिलिटी टु पे होते हुए भी कंटुमेसी नहीं है तो उस से नहीं लिया जायेगा। जैसा मूलचंद जी दुबे ने फरमाया, जा में दर्ज है कि डिस्क्रेशन है इन केसेज के अन्दर सिविल प्रोसिजर कोड में वह रूल और उसूल सब जगह एप्लाई करते हैं। अगर आप यह कहें कि आप बराबर का हक देते हैं दूसरों के खिलाफ तो मैं कहता हूं कि यह आप का कहना बजा नहीं है। आप ने डेट ऐडजस्टमेंट ऐक्ट में दफा ३० में लिखा हुआ है कि आप लोगों को कैद नहीं करेंगे।

"Between man and man, between decreeholder and judgement debtor, no displaced person can be sent to jail"

मैं ने डेट ऐडजस्टमेंट ऐक्ट की दफा ३० का हवाला दिया था। पंजाब टेनैन्सी ऐक्ट की दफा ६७ में कहा गया था कि किसी बुजाहिरा को मालिक मकान रेंट के लिये जेल नहीं भेज सकता। मैं चाहता हूं कि २ सेक्शन में जान बूझ कर डयूज नहीं देते हैं उन के खिलाफ भी कारवाई की जाय। जो दे सकते हैं और बदमाशी करते हैं उन के साथ मुझे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, मैं इस वसूल के साथ सहमत नहीं हूं, लेकिन अगर आप यह कहें कि लोगों की निगाह में आप यह बहुत अच्छा कानून बना रहे हैं, तो यह आप की भूल है। दुनिया में कोई भी शख्स मनी डेब्ट में कैद में नहीं भेजा जाता। सारा का सारा लाबेन्ज हो गया है। क्या मैं श्री गाडगिल साहब का हवाला दूं जिन्होंने कहा कि हम किसी आदमी को उस के किराया के बारे में जेल नहीं भेजेंगे। यह आपकी मुसल्लमा पालिसी है। इस पालिसी में आप जिसके भी खिलाफ चाहेंगे कारवाई करेंगे, क्योंकि इस मामले में आप को अख्त्यार दिया जा चुका है, तब क्या मैं यह मान लूं कि जो दफा २१ बनी थी यह उस से अलग दफा बनी है और वह ऐसी है जो कि आम लोगों के हक में है।

हमने स्पेशल ला बनाया और स्पेशल अख्त्यार दिये। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अब १२ वर्ष के बाद आप ऐसे लोगों से जो किराया दे भी नहीं सकते हों उन से भी आप रेंट वसूल करना चाहते हैं। आपने अपनी तक़रीर में जरूर इस के बारे में फरमाया है लेकिन तक़रीर में उसका जिक्र कर देने से तो काम नहीं चलने वाला है क्योंकि यह स्पीच तो यहीं रह जायगी। इसलिए मैं ने उन के बाबत जो अपनी तरमीम में सुझाई है उन पर गौर कर के उन को क़बूल किया जाय या फिर मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी तमाम स्पीच सेटिलमेंट अफ़सर के पास भेज दें जो कि हर केस को डिसाइड करते वक्त स्पीच को रेफ़र कर लें। इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं ने ४ नम्बर की तरमीम पेश की है जिस से कि सटिलमेंट अफसर को मालूम हो जाय कि मेरे इस से ज्यादा अख्तयारात नहीं हैं और कहीं वह गुस्से में आ न जाय क्योंकि गुस्सा उसका जायज है। मैं इस से इंकार नहीं करता कि गवर्नमेंट का जो रेफ्यूजीज पर रैंट बकाया हो वह उन से जैसे भी हो वसूल किया जाय और ऐसे केसेज में जिन में कि सब टेनेन्टस से तो वह किराया वसूल करते रहें लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को रैंट न दें तो वैसे केसेज में सरकार अगर सख्ती बरतती है तो वह समझ में आने वाली बात है क्योंकि वह पेइंग कैपेसिटी में होते हुए भी रैंट पे नहीं करते हैं लेकिन मुझे यह डर है कि ऐसे केसेज में इस तरह की आर्बिटरेरी पावर देना वगैर किसी तरह से उन के हाथ बांधे हुए, इस तरह की अनलिमिटेड और आर्बिट्रेरी पावर नुकसान देह साबित हो सकती है। इस वास्ते मैं ने यह अपने ४, ५ और ६ नम्बर की तरमीमें हाउस के सामने मंजूरी के वास्ते रक्खी हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहिब इनको क़बूल कर लें। इंसाफ का तकाजा यही है कि यह तरमीमें मंजूर की जायें।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना: मैं इस के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ

इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो सेक्शन ३३ है उसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं ने यह कहा था कि अगर कोई ऐसा केस हो जो कि डिजरविंग हो हार्ड हो तो उसकी बाबत कोई एम० पी० मूव कर सकते हैं।

अब यह जो हमारे बुजुर्ग पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव के दिल में खदशात हैं, दिल में डर है, और तकरीबन वह तमाम चीजें जो कि उन्होंने आज कही वह उन्होंने आज से तीन वर्ष पहले भी अपनी तकरीर में कही थीं। उन्होंने कोई नई बात नहीं कही। इन चीजों के मुताल्लिक उस वक्त भी सोचा गया था। अब आज मेरे पास पावर्स हैं। अगर आपको कोई ऐसी चीज नजर आती है जिस में कि आप समझते हैं कि शरणार्थियों के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हो रहा है तो मैं तो उसको देखने के लिये तैयार हूं। बाकी रहा कि साहब कृष्ण कहीं रहेंगे और गोपियां कहीं रहेंगी तो उस के लिए वे बेकार परेशान होते हैं क्योंकि जब तक जम्हूरियत चलती है उस वक्त तक यह सदन भी चलता रहेगा और दूसरा सदन भी चलता है और साल में ६, ७ महीने पार्लियामेंट बैठती है और कृष्ण को मजबूरन ज्यादातर यहीं दिल्ली में रहना पड़ता है भले ही गोपियां कहीं हों। ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान में हों या कहीं और। लेकिन मैं तो अपना बेस्तर वक्त यहीं दिल्ली में गुजारता हूं और इसलिये उनको कोई चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिये और ऐसा भी नहीं है कि अगर मैं बंगाल में चला गया तो वहां के जो शरणार्थी भाई हैं मैं उनको कोई भूल जाता हूं। आखिर गवर्नमेंट चलती है और वहां पर मिनिस्ट्री कायम है और वह काम करती है।

श्री बाजपेयी डर तो इस बात का है कि कहीं कृष्ण गोपियों के कपड़े भी उतार कर न ले जायें।

श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना: कपड़ा ले जाने की बात आप क्या पूछते हैं। आज तो उनके पास कपड़ा भी है, रजाई भी है लिहाफ भी है और दुशाला भी है। अब मेरे दोस्त को तो दरअसल मेरा शुक्रगुजार होना चाहिये कि मैं ने इस रेफ्यूजी प्राब्लम को बिलकुल पूरी तरह से मुकम्मिल नहीं किया और उस वजह से कुछ लोग आपके पास आ जाया करते हैं और आपको यहां उनकी नुमायन्दगी करने और उनके लिये अपने दर्द के इजहार करने का मौका मिल गया। काफी प्राबलम हल हो चुकी है थोड़ी सी बकाया है। मैं तसल्ली दिलाता हूं और यकीन दिलाता हूं कि मैं उसको भूलने वाला नहीं हूं। मेरा फर्ज है कि जिनका कि मैं मिनिस्टर हूं जिन के कि साथ मैं ने इतनी तकलीफात उठाईं और इतना वक्त गुजारा, उनको भूल जाने की कभी भी मेरे से नवबत को न करे। जो कुछ होगा इंसाफ की रू से उनके साथ बर्ताव किया जायगा, पहले भी किया गया है और आगे भी करते रहेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I put amendments 4, 5 and 6 to the House.

The amendment Nos. 4, 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Ayes have it.

Some Hon. Members: The Noes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do they want to oppose the preamble?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not the preamble, but the whole Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member did not hear what I put to the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We heard. We wanted to raise our emphatic protest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On clause 1?

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the whole Bill. We are asking for a division on the whole Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I put the question that the Bill be passed, that should be raised.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have defeated them by voice, we do not want a count.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Ayes have it.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Narayanankutty Menon rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we are late.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Only one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And one minute also. Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Replying to the first reading of the Bill, the hon. Minister referred to the magnanimity shown to the refugees by the Government of India by providing about Rs. 200 crores. It is agreed on all hands that the Government of India have been magnanimous to the refugees, but the whole point involved here is not that anybody disagrees with the principle. If any one is in a position to pay the arrears of rent which by contract he is bound to pay and capriciously withholds payment, he should be dealt with, but who is going to decide that in a particular case there is paying capacity and wilful negligence to pay?

Our only complaint regarding the Bill is this, that from our experience of the administration of the Rehabilitation Ministry, discrimination is going to be practised, and this is a provision whereby discrimination could run rampant. If this provision is to be administered by officials, regarding whose conduct we have got ample experience, it is going to work havoc on a large number of poor refugees.

If anybody who is bound to pay, having got the money does not pay, certainly the penal provisions should be invoked in order that the Government may get the money, but if this provision is incorporated in the Bill, it is open to abuse; if the officials are given the opportunity to decide in which particular case there is paying capacity and in which particular case the man should go to jail, certainly justice is not going to be done.

Because the doors are wide open for making discrimination, as has been made even in the application of the Rs. 200 crores by the Rehabilitation Ministry, there is no alternative left but to oppose the Bill tooth and nail, because this is going to work havoc on the poor refugees, and the rich refugee whom this Bill is supposed to affect is going to remain scot-free. Since there is no safeguard or

guarantee that the officers will administer this provision with justice to the poor refugees, there is no alternative but to oppose this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Ayes 118;

Noes 37

Division No. 13] [14.40 hrs.

AYES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Aney, Dr, M.S
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Ayyakannu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balmiki, Shri
Banerji, Shri P B
Barman, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B R
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C K.
Biswas, Shri Bhola Nath
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Borooah, Shri P.C
Chandak, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri K K
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dindod, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Gandhi, Shri M. M
Ghosh, Shri M K.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Jain, Shri M C.
Jena, Shri K C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P
Kasliwal, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C M
Keshava, Shri
Kistaiya, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B N.
Lachhi, Ram, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Mahida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Maniyargadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri M D
Mehta, Shri B G
Mehta, Shri J R
Melkote, Dr
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M P
Misra, Shri R D
Misra Shri, R R
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N. R
Murmu, Shri Paika
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayar, Dr Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Padalu, Shri K V.
Padam Dev, Shri
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patnaik Raman, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Ramaswami, Shri S. V
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K C.
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samanthinar, Dr
Sangarna, Shri
Satish Chandra, Shri
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sharma, Shri D C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri Jang Bahadur
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath
Tula Ram, Shri
Uike, Shri
Umrao Singh, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Varma, Shri R.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

NOES

Ansar, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Prasanthanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bharucha, Shri Noushir
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Deogupa, Shri B.
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Aurobindo Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri Subiman
Jadhav, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Katti, Shri D. A.
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C
Manay, Shri
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Panigrahi, Shri

NOES—*Contd.*

Patil, Shri U. L.	Ram Garib, Shri	Sugandha, Shri
Prodhan, Shri B. C.	Reddy, Shri Nagi	Vajpayee, Shri
Punnoose, Shri	Shastri, P. V.	Valvi, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt	Singh, Shri D. N.	Verma, Shri Ramji
Rajendra Singh, Shri		

The motion was adopted.

Some Hon. Members : Shame, shame.

14.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS* (1955-56)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1955-56.

DEMAND No. 6—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,01,173 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No. 24—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,772 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No. 30—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 11,95,551 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Stamps' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956."

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 76,147 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No. 51—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 58,742 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Cabinet' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,16,808 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,57,163 be granted to the President to make

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No. 97—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 68,994 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

DEMAND No 101—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 77,86,191 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956"

Some cut motions have been tabled by Shri Vajpayee But I am afraid that all the three of them are out of order They relate to extraneous matters not relevant to the Demands under discussion Matters of policy, advertisement policy and other things do not relate to this matter Anyhow he might speak if he wants to

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन पास्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट की पूरक मांगो के सम्बन्ध में मै नें कटौती प्रस्ताव रखा है जिसका उद्देश्य यह है जो नियम है उनके अन्तर्गत अगर कोई डाक्टर या मैडीकल प्रेक्टीशनर एक से अधिक टेलीफोन चाहता है तो उसे प्राप्त नही होते और उसके लिये उसको कठिनाई होती है ।

इस बात को सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि जो डाक्टर विशेषज्ञ है, रोगियो की चिकित्सा में लगे हैं, मानवता की सेवा कर रहे हैं, यदि उन्हें आवश्यकता हो तो दवाखाने के साथ साथ घर पर भी टलीफोन लगाने की सुविधा होनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हू कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जो नियम था वह शायद इसलिए था कि देश में टेलीफोनो की कमी थी । लेकिन अब तो मत्रालय ने ओन योर ओन टेलीफोन की योजना प्रचलित की है आप अपना टेलीफोन लीजिये की योजना प्रचलित की है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में डाक्टरों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये । इस बारे में मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान, ध्यान ... की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू जहा एक डाक्टर महोदय ने दूसरा टेलीफोन मागा मगर उन्हे जो उत्तर दिया गया वह इस प्रकार था

"A second telephone to a medical practitioner is provided on the recommendation of the Telephone Advisory Committee, if the traffic on the existing telephone under exempted category is too heavy and the second telephone is given at the same place where the first one is working"

इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि दो टेलीफोन वहा मिल सकते हैं जहा कि पहले से एक टेलीफोन लगा हुआ ह । मे तो इस उत्तर क पीछे कौन सा तर्क है इसको अभी तक समझने में असमर्थ रहा हू । जहा पहले से एक टेलीफोन लगा है वहा दूसरा टेलीफोन कोई क्यो लगवाना चाहेगा । अगर एक टेलीफोन दवाखाने में लगा है तो डाक्टर यह चाहेगा कि दूसरा टेलीफोन उन के घर पर लगे, लेकिन घर पर वह लगाने के लिये तैयार नही है । इस मामले में यह भी दिखायी दिया कि यद्यपि टेलीफोन एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने सर्वसम्मति से एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि टेलीफोन लगना चाहिये मगर नही लगा । मैं इस एक मामले की चर्चा नही कर रहा हूं । मैं तो मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता

[श्री वाजपयी]

हूं कि अगर डाक्टर दो टेलीफोन चाहता है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में दो हजार रुपया जमा करने का जो नियम बनाया गया है उस से उसे एग्जेम्प्ट कर दिया जाये और एग्जेम्प्टेड केटेगरी में उसको टेलीफोन दिया जाये इस पर फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है। जो डाक्टर है अगर उनके सम्बन्ध में आप इस प्रकार का अपवाद करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सब के लिये ठीक होगा। यह कटौती प्रस्ताव रखते हुए मैं इस बात की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक्सेस ग्राट्स के बारे में तो आनरेबल मेम्बर्स जानते है कि यही कहा जा सकता है कि इतना रुपया क्यों दिया गया वगैरह। इस सिलसिले में पालिसी मैटर्स तो नही आ सकते।

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, although you have ruled it out of order, it is a matter of general importance, and, therefore, I may just give the information which the hon. Member has sought. The question is that so far as the telephone is concerned, I have held the view that it is the right of a citizen to have a telephone whenever he wants. Therefore, I feel ashamed that whenever the demands are made I cannot really supply them. But there is a compelling reason for it; not because there is pleasure in doing so, but it is a service for which a citizen pays, and therefore, if there is a chance of really obliging him—it is not an obligation, but doing service for him for which he pays—it should be done. Therefore, let it not be in anybody's mind that there is an attempt to put the citizen to any distress.

Coming to the actual feasibility of having telephones, unfortunately, we had an under-estimate, years back, of our telephone expansion. We had not thought that the expansion would be as great or as rapid as it has been. It has been rapid in many places. I can tell you, in the case of Delhi where we possibly expected that 30 to 40 per cent. more telephones would be needed—I think we have got about 28,000 to 30,000 telephones—there are standing in the queue another 30,000. I am merely saying this so that you can understand the magnitude of the problem and how difficult it is to face it.

Now, coming to the matter to which my hon. friend has made a reference, namely, the doctors, doctors are a privileged class. Surely, they should get precedence over everybody else. Under the rules that we have made, 30 per cent. of the telephones are given for that exempted category. Under that category, the doctors, nurses and hospitals get a precedence.

The question arises where the double phone comes. I would tell you where the difficulty is. I have been a member of the Advisory Committee on Telephones right from the beginning this system was introduced, before I became a Minister. Therefore, I know from personal experience how very difficult it is and what the reasons for that are. Naturally, it can be contended that while several doctors who badly need a telephone have not got even one telephone how to give two telephones to other doctors. You have got to weigh between the two. While there are doctors who have not got even one telephone, if somebody wants two, it becomes difficult. But I can understand and I agree with the hon. Member that there are some doctors who are really wanted by everybody, who are high up in the profession, not merely because they make money but because they are wanted. Therefore, we have given a directive to the Telephone Advisory Committee that in such cases there should be no ban at all. My hon. friend will be glad to know that that ban has been lifted and we are trying our level best to see that not only a second telephone, and if I may say so

without exaggeration, surely anybody who needs that service is entitled to it. We shall live to see a day, as early as possible, when these difficulties will not arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof
>
> Demands Nos. 6, 24, 30, 39, 51, 62, 64, 97, 101."

The motion was adopted.

14.54 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSIDN

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the next item. Dr. Shrimali.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1957—March, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959."

I would not like to take too long a time of the House. I would only like to place before the House the salient features of this Report. It will be observed from the Report that during the period, April 1957 to March 1958, four new universities came into existence in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. They are the universities of Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, Kurukshetra and Vikram. The Commission was not consulted before these universities were started.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I inform the hon. Minister that the Vikram University Bill was passed before the coming into existence of the University Grants Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Bill might have been passed by the State Government. The State Government is quite free to pass legislation; I am not questioning that. But, I am only saying that the Commission had not been consulted.

This aspect creates a little difficulty for the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission is concerned mainly with the development of the universities and the funds at its disposal are not unlimited. The State Governments are quite free to start universities. I am not questioning their authority in any way. But, after starting the universities, if the universities come to seek financial assistance from the University Grants Commission, it creates a difficult position for the Commission because its funds are already allocated for certain specific purposes for the existing universities.

I think it would be desirable if the State Governments consult the University Grants Commission before they start the universities if they want that for developmental purposes they should seek later on financial assistance from the Commission. Though the University Grants Commission is already in touch with the universities which have been newly started, I hope, in future, there would be more of consultation between the University Grants Commission and the State Governments. It is only in that way that the University Grants Commission can help in the co-ordination and in the maintenance of standards. If you go on multiplying the Universities and the University Grants Commission is not consulted in the matter, obviously, the Commission cannot play the role for which it has been established.

Another step which the University Grants Commission has taken during

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the year under report is that, in order to check the unauthorised award of degree by private educational institutions, they have since issued a notification under section 22(3) of its Act specifying the list of degrees to be conferred only by universities. And, this list of degrees was notified with the previous approval of the Central Government. With the issue of this notification, it becomes unlawful for any private education institution to confer or grant any of the degrees so specified.

In our country, in the past, there have been some institutions which have been giving unauthorised degrees After this notification has been issued, I expect that this practice will be checked and stopped.

Another issue that has been raised in the Report of the University Grants Commission is with regard to medium of instruction. It will be observed from the Commission's Report that the Commission has accepted the recommendations of the "Kunzru" Committee Report.

In this pattern, there is some misunderstanding which I would like to clear. As far as the University Grants Commission and the Government are concerned, we have accepted the recommendation of the University Education Commission which says that pupils at higher secondary and university stages should be made conversant with three languages, the regional language, the federal language and English language and that higher education be imparted through the instrumentality of the regional language with the option to use the federal language as the medium of instruction either for some subjects or for all subjects. The Kunzru Committee has not deflected from this objective. The main ultimate objective remains the same, and that is, we would like the regional language to be the medium of instruction in course of time. The Kunzru Committee has only stressed the fact that we are not yet ready to switch over to regional languages. We shall have to prepare text-books and we shall have to write original books in science and technology, and unless this is done, if we switch over to regional languages, we shall only lower our standards. They have only cautioned us and they have suggested that we should make a sort of gradual change. The change should not be too rapid. As far as ultimate goal is concerned, it remains the same.

15 hrs.

Then another important step which has been taken by the University Grants Commission is with regard to the improvement of salaries of university teachers. By the end of the year 1957-58 all universities, except Baroda and Sri Venkateswara, which had lower scales of pay for the teachers and which are at present in receipt of a grant from the Commission have implemented the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the revised scales of salaries for university teachers, and have agreed to bear 20 per cent. of the increased cost of expenditure for this purpose, the remaining 80 per cent. being met by the University Grants Commission

I am glad to report to the House that since this report was placed before this House, two other universities, the University of Baroda and the Venkateswara University, have also agreed to share the expenditure, and so, now all the universities—except Roorkee which has already high grades—are now in a position to give increased grades which were suggested by the University Grants Commission with the assistance of the Commission. This, I think, is one of the happiest features of our report because the Commission and the Ministry of Education have continuously stressed the fact that unless we pay better salaries to our teachers we cannot attract first-grade teachers. In fact, it may be necessary to increase the salaries further because at present the talented people are

going away from the universities—the universities are being depleted—and they are going to business and to administration Unless we pay decent and adequate salaries to the teachers of universities, we shall not attract first-grade talents. Unless we can retain the services of those people, we obviously cannot raise the standards of our universities and unless we raise the standards of our universities we cannot raise the national standards as a whole Therefore, it is gratifying that the Commission has laid great stress on this aspect of our educational system and with considerable success

When the University Grants Commission Bill was being discussed, many hon Members had expressed a desire that the affiliated colleges should also come within the purview of the University Grants Commission. I am glad to say that the Commission has prepared a scheme under which funds are made available for the revision of the scales of pay of teachers in affiliated colleges also on the basis that the State Government and the university or college concerned will share 50 per cent of the increased expenditure in the case of men's colleges and 25 per cent in the case of women's colleges The Commission is giving a little larger share as far as women's colleges are concerned I am glad to say that 14 universities have agreed to provide their share of the expenditure on the implementation of this scheme They are: Allahabad, Andhra, Bombay, Calcutta, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Osmania, Poona, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sagar, S N D T and Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth I hope in course of time other universities will also take advantage of this offer which the University Grants Commission is making.

Under the Act, one of the important functions of the University Grants Commission is the promotion and co-ordination of university education. To discharge these responsibilities, the University Grants Commission had appointed a committee, a co-ordination committee, to suggest line of action as may be adopted in this regard The Commission has appointed another committee to suggest certain minimum qualifications for lecturers, readers and professors. I am glad to say that this committee has made recommendations since this report was published and the University Grants Commission is now considering to issue a notification which will lay down minimum qualifications for lecturers, readers and professors. The University Grants Commission had consulted all the universities and I am glad to say that there is general agreement in regard to the prescription of these minimum qualifications for university teachers of different grades So, the University Grants Commission is not imposing something which the universities do not want, and the whole thing has been done in consultation with the universities But I think it was desirable to lay down these qualifications because unless we lay down certain minimum qualifications for university teachers we cannot maintain proper standards.

The co-ordination committee has also suggested a uniform procedure for awarding doctorate degrees by various universities and the matter is being examined by the Commission in consultation with the universities. I hope in the near future in this matter also we shall be able to lay down minimum standards All these measures will go a long way in the improvement and co-ordination of university education in the country.

The Commission has also drawn up a list of colleges which would be assisted by it and it is going ahead with the improvement and extension of library and laboratory facilities and construction of hostels for students. This will, of course, be an addition to the grants which we have given to the colleges for the improvement of salary scales of teachers.

The Commission has expressed the view that it gives the highest priority for putting up hostels for students and staff quarters, and the Ministry of

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Education, on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, is giving loans to the universities for putting up hostels.

The report raises the question with regard to the funds of the Commission. On account of the overall cut in the Plan, a reduction was made in the budget of the University Grants Commission also.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): The Plan was not curtailed by one-third. Here the reduction is nearly one-third.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am coming to that point. The Commission considered this matter in all its aspects at its meeting held on the 8th and 9th July, 1958 and passed a resolution urging that in order to enable it to perform its statutory function of maintaining the standards of universities in the country the Government of India should make available to them a total sum of Rs. 19 crores during the Plan period. The initial allocation was Rs. 27 crores and as the hon Member rightly suggested, it was reduced to Rs. 18·63 crores for the second Plan period. The University Grants Commission suggested it should at least be Rs. 19 crores. I am glad to say that the additional amount of Rs. 37 lakhs would be made available to the Commission as desired by them. In fact, I am trying with the Finance Ministry to make to the Commission another crore available, if they require further funds for development purposes. The Finance Minister has on the whole been sympathetic towards this proposal and if necessary, we shall explore this possibility further.

The Commission has also taken up the question of reform of examinations and the committee had submitted an interim report. As soon as the final report has been submitted, the Commission will take the necessary action in this matter.

In the report, the Commission has drawn our attention to certain difficulties which the Commission had experienced. They are three-fold: (i) shortage of steel and cement; (ii) difficulties in the availability of foreign exchanges and securing import licences and (iii) inability of universities and State Governments to meet their shares of the expenditure involved in the implementation of different schemes.

With regard to the first, there was general shortage of steel and cement and there was a crisis through which the country had to pass. I hope the crisis is over now and the universities will have all the steel and cement which they require for their development purposes. As regards foreign exchange, we have been trying to help the Commission. I am glad to say that we were able to secure a special allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs by way of foreign exchange to meet the requirements of the universities for the period January to March, 1959 We have also ascertained from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that he had already issued licences for Rs. 42 lakhs up to 2nd March 1959; he is also expected to issue licences for Rs. 24 lakhs more for educational institutions including universities during 1958-59 I hope with these facilities, the universities will not be staring for scientific equipment and other material We are taking every possible step to help the universities and the University Grants Commission in this matter Steps have already been taken to make suitable provision of foreign exchange for the period April to September, 1959.

As regards the third difficulty, this is a real difficulty which the University Grants Commission has to face. It has been very often found that universities or the State Governments are not able to find their matching funds and the progress is retarded in many cases because those funds are

not available. The Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission are at present examining whether they can find some solution out of this difficulty and if a suitable portion of the States' receipts from the Central Development Fund for Higher Education be made available to the University Grants Commission, probably they can go ahead with the development of universities It is not possible for me to say anything definite at this stage, because this matter is still under examination But realise this is a real difficulty and if we want rapid progress with regard to the development of our universities, we have to find a solution to this problem

The House will remember that two committees were appointed—the first Deshmukh Committee and the second Deshmukh Committee The first Deshmukh Committee gave us the estimates for implementation of the three-year degree course I am glad to say that apart from the Rourkee University, which is an engineering university, all but two universities have either decided or agreed in principle to introduce the three-year degree course The only exceptions are the Bombay University and the Gorakhpur University, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have also agreed to provide the matching contribution which would be required for the implementation of this scheme The Government of U.P have expressed their inability to do so This matter was considered by the second Deshmukh Committee. As far as the Government are concerned, they have accepted the recommendations of the second Deshmukh Committee also and we are taking the necessary steps to implement the recommendations. I hope that those universities which have not switched over to this three-year degree course will also accept this scheme in course of time and will help us in developing a uniform pattern all over the country.

These are the main issues which arise out of this report. I would not like to take any longer time of the House, since I am sure many hon. Members have many valuable suggestions to make on this report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1957—March, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1959."

May I have an idea of how many hon Members want to speak? I find quite a large number. So, we shall have to place some time-limit. I think 15 minutes would be all right.

Some Hon. Members: 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, I may not be able to accommodate all those who want to speak

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad we have this opportunity of discussing the report of the University Grants Commission and I wish to begin by saying that though we appreciate the good work which has been done by and large by the University Grants Commission, and particularly by its Chairman, I wish, however, at the outset to express a grouse that this report is presented to us rather later than it might have been. It is for the year April, 1957 to March, 1958 and we are discussing it in May, 1959. Possibly some of this time could have been saved

I find certain lacunae in the working of Government and the first point which struck me when I looked at this report was that during the year under review, about four universities came into existence without the U G C having been consulted at all; this in spite of the fact that the University Grants Commission had made it clear that it would like very much to be consulted before fresh universities were set up. I welcome more universities—the more the merrier—

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but, after all, we are living in a period of planning and when we have the University Grants Commission, surely it should be consulted and the difficulty in regard to the State Governments being in charge of education should not be an insuperable one as far as this point is concerned. I was struck next by the attitude taken up by the University Grants Commission in regard to the question of the medium of instruction. I have not much of a quarrel with the Commission in regard to this, but I fear not much serious thought has been given to the problem by the University Grants Commission. The principal decision which they made is that there should be no precipated change over from English to Hindi, or any other Indian language. Now, I also do not want a post-haste change over from English, though I wish we get the change as soon as ever that is feasible. But the University Grants Commission cannot function in an environment which is insulated from the country's overall atmosphere, and the University Grants Commission certainly knows that the Indian languages, Hindi and the other national languages, would have to be the medium of instruction as soon as ever that is possible. And since the UGC pays the piper, it can call the tune. It can take the initiative, it can take the leadership in regard to the publication of books needed for university studies in our Indian national languages.

Then another grouse which I have felt as a member of the Calcutta University Senate is that so much of money comes but it is not spent sometimes in the direction which I think should have the first priority, and I think we should begin as soon as we ever can with the production of books in our Indian languages and should not wait for some sublime Monday morning when we get up and find we can push English out of the picture. We cannot do it. We have to make some preparation and in regard to that the UGC has not taken the initiative, has not taken the lead, which it can and as I said, since it pay the piper can call the tune. It can call upon the universities to do something in regard to this straightway.

In regard to the question of salaries of teachers, particularly in regard to the teachers of the affiliated colleges of different States, I should certainly pay an unreserved tribute to the UGC for the work it has done. Surely it requires very highly to be commended. But I have only one grouse. I find, for example, in the State of West Bengal, which bristles with private colleges, a very large number, and I do wish that they get money and they are going to get money, but the UGC has unnecessarily resorted to a certain process of categorisation of these teachers which could have been avoided. That is to say, I do not understand why there should be four different categories—principals, heads of departments, lecturers and tutors and demonstrators. It could easily have been reduced to three categories. I refer to this matter because I find that on account of this unnecessary categorisation there has taken place a certain amount of avoidable heart-burning and jealousy among people who were normally getting so little, that when they are going to get a little more they should not be subjected to this kind of thing This unnecessary categorisation could perhaps have been avoided by the UGC

The next point to which I wish to refer is the question of the central universities. These central universities are the University Grants Commission's special cup of tea, so to speak and it has a special and direct responsibility. But we find that in such places as Banaras all kinds of things have taken place and for that the responsibility of the UGC cannot be wished away, cannot be dismissed. The UGC not only has overall control on the central universities. It is also represented, I am told, on the finance committees of the Banaras and other central universities. And lately there have been

allegations about the unwarranted purchase of zamindari bonds in the UP and that kind of thing. I am not going into the details of the matter. But my point is that since the UGC is represented even on the finance committees of these universities, there should be a better and more efficient control of the working of the central universities.

In regard to this also I find from a Bombay journal, the *Economic Weekly* of the 18th April 1959 that a writer has worked out the amount of money spent on account of the central universities during 1957-58, and it comes to a total of Rs. 1,82,79,751. The total number of students in the four central universities being about 28,000, the *per capita* grant works out at over Rs. 650. On the contrary, in this journal there is an account given of the money which is received by the different universities and the affiliated colleges in Bombay State from the UGC as well as from the State Government and it is a total of Rs. 1,04,20,404 while the number of students in Bombay was over 100,000 which gives a *per capita* amount of only Rs. 104 That is to say, in the central universities we were spending on each student an average of Rs. 650 in 1957-58, while the comparable figure in a State like Bombay was Rs. 104. Calcutta has a larger conglomeration of students and so perhaps the expenditure per head would be even less This disparity is a little too much and particularly the fact remains that in the central universities you really get people who live in the regions round about, Delhi or Banaras or Osmania or wherever it might be. Therefore, it should be seen to that at least the disparity should not be as large as it is here.

My friend, Dr. Shrimali, referred to the three-year degree course and he expressed his desire, which I share, that as soon as ever it is possible this course, this three-year degree course, is accepted all over the country. But I have certain difficulties in appreciating the activity of Government as far as this part of our educational programme is concerned. In the Report it is stated that the three-year degree course idea is "part of the total plan." It is also said that the multi-purpose school idea, or the 11 class school idea, is a corollary, auxiliary or subsidiary or whatever you might call it, that the two things must go together, that we cannot have a really good three-year degree course unless we have a really good 11 year course system going at the same time. Now, as far as secondary education is concerned, we find that planning is almost non-existent Up to now I fear that high school students are being held as hostages to Government's incapacity to arrange things so that the transitional period is shortened. I know that in a period of transition there will be a certain amount of upset. But that upsetting should not continue in the way it is taking place. I find that there is a kind of anarchy all over the country—those who are going to the 10 class schools and those going to the much rarer 11 class schools are being put in different categories and there is a pre-university examination which is creating a hell of a lot of complications to be solved. So, unless that is done, this three-year degree course idea will not really produce the results which are desired.

I wish also to refer to another matter, and that is the question of centenary grants which were given to three universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, where Rs. 1 crore were given to each, I fear that the universities concerned have not behaved as efficiently as they ought to have done, because much of the centenary grants already given to them remain unutilized, not only in Calcutta, where there is perhaps a larger amount of disorganisation than in other places, but in Madras also, which is supposed to have a reputation for systematisation, even there a very large amount of money remains unutilised. In Calcutta what has happened is that out of Rs. 1

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crore allocation, the main idea is to spend Rs. 50 lakhs—they are budgeting for Rs. 45 lakhs which will go up to God knows what figure—they are going to spend over half a crore of rupees in putting up a multistoreyed building. This brick and mortar mentality is invading the university atmosphere and now even the University Grants Commission is thinking of having a plot of land for a building of its own. May be it needs it. But we are having too much of this brick and mortar idea and very much less of the advancement of learning. In Calcutta I can say there are so many schemes which can be adopted here and now, but they are thinking much more in terms of having a tremendous prestige building, a 15 storey building, which will be a land-mark and that sort of thing. The kind of cry which emanates for the construction of buildings is not the kind of cry which I can commend, particularly as far as the universities are concerned, but in many cases this craze for buildings and that sort of thing is hindering the utilisation, proper and efficient utilisation of moneys given to the universities, and even the centenary grants, of which very special advantage ought to have been taken.

Then there is some expression used in the course of this Report about "regulation of" admissions to the universities. I know that a certain amount of control a certain amount of restriction might be necessary in the interests of better education but, at the same time, we want more students to come into our universities. we want ampler facilities for universities. As a matter of fact, even in it that the handicapped section of our community are given greater opportunities. As a matter of fact, even in England, which prides itself on being a welfare State and all the rest of it, there was a report published by the Association rest of it, there was a report published by the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, published in 1957, which said that 93·3 per cent of the successful candidates at the British Foreign Service were educated at exclusive universities like Oxford and Cambridge. Now most of the students who go to Oxford and Cambridge do not have working class parents. That is also a finding of this Report, even though compared to conditions 50 years ago, or even 20 years ago, things are improving. But, all the same, in England in spite of so much advance in the direction of social welfare we find that exclusive education is still largely the rule as far as the best tiers of the educational system are concerned Let us not have it. Let us safeguard ourselves against that kind of thing. Let us make special provision so that those who are the handicapped sections of the community get very special facilities in order to get entry into the universities. I sometimes cannot understand when questions are asked and answered in this House about the position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Sometimes the figures given regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in our services are fantastically low. That is only because the opportunities for education are not open in ample measure to these people who have been backward, who have borne the agony of our country very much more than the rest of us. It is we who have got so much advantage out of our own country and we do not repay back to the country what we owe her. But this is a situation to which Government ought to give its attention and the University Grants Commission might make a kind of report on the lines of this report by the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth and then they can do something in regard to this.

Then, I find that there are some lopsided schemes to which occasionally I have tried to draw the attention of the House. For instance, there is the idea of a Chair of Buddhist studies at the University of Delhi. You have

already started it. I do not mind Let Delhi have a Chair of Buddhist studies. But after all there should be priorities. In Delhi there is no tradition of studies of subjects like Pali or Sanskrit If you are going to have a Chair of Buddhist studies, you better have it at Banaras, Shanti Niketan, Calcutta or such places where there is some kind of a tradition, some kind of a gathering together of people who have studied this kind of thing But in order to have some kind of international publicity and propaganda possibly you could have a Chair of Buddhist studies in Delhi University where nobody reads Pali, where hardly anybody knows Sanskrit because I find that in the Hindi-speaking areas Sanskrit is neglected a great deal more than in the non-Hindi speaking areas But that is the kind of thing which, I find, takes place in spite of the University Grants Commission

There is another matter—I shall conclude very shortly—to which also I wish to make a reference I do so with great hesitation I referred to this matter once before in this House That is the point of tours undertaken by the officials of the University Grants Commission I know that foreign travel is very conducive to so many things and may be occasionally it is very necessary for the officials of the University Grants Commission to go abroad These days almost everybody goes abroad from time to time Government is very generous in sending people abroad in spite of the foreign exchange difficulty and all that sort of thing But sometimes in order to pursue some-what fanciful schemes, like, the kind of examination system we should have, whether we should abolish examinations altogether or not or what we should do about general education whatever that might mean, or how English is taught in Sweden, Germany and Denmark, to study this kind of thing somebody from the University Grants Commission, who holds a very important position, goes there and spends some time Maybe it is very necessary It is very good for us to know how the Germans are teaching English to their people. We have been learning English for years and years now and if we cannot make up our mind now as to how we are going to reshape the teaching of English in our country and if we have to go to Germany, Sweden or Denmark to find out what they are doing and then try to adapt their conditions to ours, then I should say God help us. If this is the set up, surely I feel that there is something wrong somewhere and that there should be a check upon unnecessary tours Let there be necessary tours and justifiable tours undertaken by whoever it might be but let there not be unnecessary tours and let not people who are in charge or who are in a responsible positions be away for much of the time of the year, because people come from different parts of India to see them I have been told of people who have come to see a very high official of the University Grants Commission but who cannot see him Others who are there are not really substitutes because they have not got the background, they have not got the understanding and they have not got the experience of the working of different universities inside India and not somewhere—Japan North America or somewhere else. That is some thing to which, I wish the hon Minister pays his attention.

The last point to which I shall make a reference is the point in regard to the desirability in our country, above all things, of emotional integration in the context of national planning I know that the UGC some time ago held a seminar on this subject But only one seminar is not good enough. I say this because at the present moment our country is really in danger because emotional integration has not taken place In the South for example, there is a kind of feeling which has led masses of people to ridicule our epics and all that kind of thing Why can the University Grants Commission not take the initiative in regard to the arrangement of extension lectures all over the country? In the universities, north and south east

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and west—we have a large number of them now—we can have extension lectures on different things. We can get foreign scholars and spend foreign exchange on them—not on sending our people abroad, but on getting some real good foreign scholars to come and talk to us on Indian humanities and on the culture of this country. They have done great work in the past—many of them. We have not got that kind of xenophobia that we keep out the foreign scholars also. We can get them to come and deliver speeches. We can pay special attention to the question of study of Sanskrit, which perhaps will be discussed tomorrow in more detail, and all the other Indian classical languages. We can get the universities to take the lead in putting before our country the idea of Hindu-Muslim harmony in the development of our culture. Men like Dr. Tara Chand have produced very good work and we could have extension lectures and similar things so far as the propagation in our country of the idea of this harmony is concerned, which has always existed along with whatever diversities have been in our country. So, the unity between the north and the south, the unity between the different communities and the unity between the different Provinces, all of which do have a basic fundamental unity in the sphere of culture are things which can be popularised and propagated by the University Grants Commission by taking the initiative, by getting the different universities to do something and to have definite programmes, in that regard. But I fear that, once you become a Government Department, everything is approached in a terribly dry-as-dust manner Everything is done in the red-tapish atmosphere which we have inherited and which we cannot get rid of. The result is that even a body like the University Grants Commission—we are all ready to applaud it, we are all ready to help all the time with more money: you come and ask for money We will certainly let you have it—we are all ready to applaud this kind of a body and we are all ready to see how the goodmen, who comprise the University Grants Commission, who are men of whom we are proud, but at the same time the atmosphere of routine administrative work which prevails everywhere in this country is also affecting the work of the UGC. There is lack of imagination. There is lack of a link-up with the living problems of our people. That is why I wish that the Ministry as well as the Commission give more thought to this matter and when they report next to Parliament they give us a very much better document that they have given us this time.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is a great deal of misapprehension regarding the purpose and functions of the University Grants Commission. I should like to remind the House that the University Grants Commission has been constituted to promote and co-ordinate university education and to determine and maintain standards of teaching and research in the universities. To achieve this objective it has been entrusted with the duty of allocating and disbursing funds to various universities and affiliated colleges.

I shall take up the recommendations of this body first. The recommendations relating to the change-over in the medium of teaching in our universities are eminently reasonable and will commend themselves to those who have given thought to this problem. On the question of change-over from the English medium, to a regional language, there has been an unseasonable controversy, not over the objective but over the methods that should be employed. The familiar argument employed by hot gospellers of immediate change is that the standard of English is so low that the benefit accruing of keeping English as the medium of instruction is largely illusory. It is of course true that for a good proportion of the students English is a difficult medium. But whose fault is it? We have neglected

the study of English in our schools, a neglect for which we are paying dearly, largely, if not solely, due to experimental reasons conducted by our educational planners. The University Grants Commission has rightly emphasised the need for a more realistic and radical approach to this question in our schools. While I do not deny that English as the medium of instruction may pose very real problems even to students whose inherent abilities or schooling is adequate and may impose an additional burden by the mere fact that it is not their mother tongue, this disadvantage has to be weighed—and I emphasise it—against a far greater disadvantage associated with the use of regional languages as the medium of instruction for a long while to come. While these languages are a part of our environment in which the student grows up and therefore a part of his personality, they are still inadequate as vehicles of thought and expression, particularly in the case of subjects which are highly technical or in which there are considerable new ideas and techniques developing in different parts of the world. Let me underline something which has already been pointed out by the University Grants Commission. A language, in order to be a suitable medium for the purposes of higher learning has to satisfy three criteria at the same time. Firstly, it must have a richness and variety required for expressing precisely complex, thoughts or subtle nuances. Secondly, the literature of the language must have an adequate fund of knowledge in all branches. It needs to be emphasised that it is not enough to have such a fund by mere translation of a few text-books in one or two subjects, since the purpose of University education, after all, is to help the student to develop his interest in allied subjects. Thirdly, the language must have a flow of knowledge which is reflected in its current literature like magazines and learned journals. I am emphasising these facts in order to show the great leeway that we have to make before we think of switching over. All this requires a great deal more of conscientious endeavour and honest unostentatious work and I hope and trust that those who are entrusted with academic affairs will apply their mind to this question and will be given necessary financial help.

Having said this, I should like to reiterate that there are many disadvantages in hastily switching over from English to medium, in adopting certain another devices which cannot commend themselves to any democratic society. I am very reluctant to refer to State Governments. But, I regret to point out that the Madras Government has, of late, adopted a wrong policy. What is most surprising is the attitude adopted by the Minister of Education on this question of University education. One may leave it to the State Assembly to question the wisdom of a policy of giving special inducements to those students who enter a pilot college where Tamil is the medium of instruction even though text-books and other facilities may not be available. One cannot question here the propriety of that policy. One may doubt its wisdom. But when an Education Minister begins to use the threat of fiscal measures against those academic institutions which, on the basis of their experience and considered judgment, want to continue teaching in the English medium, the issues involved assume an entirely different complexion. It is a question of basic importance as to whether a Director of Public Instruction of a State should be allowed to wield the big stick just because academic institutions have to rely on the State Government for financial support. Clearly, it would be extremely ill-advised for any State Government to use the sanction of refusing grants in the case of colleges which, in effect, are implementing the policy of a co-ordinating authority like the University Grants Commission.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Which is following a wrong policy.

Dr. Krishnaswami: It is not at all wrong.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I can tell my hon. friend that it is following the correct policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is following a wrong policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are not taking votes now.

Dr. Krishnaswami: The hon. Member has not evidently understood the implications of what I am suggesting.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have correctly understood.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I would counsel him to be patient. After all, in a debate, he has to understand the other person's point of view before he attempts to interrupt.

I suggest that a co-ordinating authority like the University Grants Commission has taken a stand which has been endorsed by almost all Universities and by almost everyone in the academic fraternity. That is my justification for saying that the stand taken by the University Grants Commission is right.

My hon. friend Mr. H N. Mukerjee, of course, did not question the objective of switching over to a regional language His complaint was that we were not moving more rapidly towards this goal. I am certainly in agreement with him. Probably, if we had a cut in the amount of grants that are devoted to Hindi and the savings were devoted to the development of regional languages, we would progress faster. But this will raise other political issues. I would like to point out that, in the present case, it appears that the Colleges the Universities in Madras State and the University Grants Commission are of one view, while the Education Minister is of a different view. As it happens, the State gives grants. It is tempting, therefore, to use this as a method for bludgeoning the academic institutions into toeing the line of the Education Minister.

But, this game can be played by others as well. Let me sound a note of warning. What is there to prevent if the University Grants Commission refusing to render assistance to colleges which receive such assistance from the State Government? It is a double-edged weapon. The State Government is treading on dangerous ground by needlessly trying to force the pace, ignoring the consensus of academic opinion and the welfare of students.

My hon. friend Dr. K. L. Shrimali referred to certain other features in this report to which I should like to make a brief reference. The University Grants Commission is interested in the welfare of teachers. We all know that within the next year or two, if we are to have better education given to our youngmen, there would have to be a reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio. Naturally, this involves further recruitment of teachers, more teachers, and better teachers for the Universities and various colleges. I have always had a great deal of sympathy for the teaching profession, and I do feel that their lot is one which ought to be improved. The University Grants Commission has offered to bear the 50 per cent. of the increase in salaries, it would give 50 per cent. 25 per cent. is to be borne by the managements and 25 per cent. by the State Government I understand that, this formula has been generally accepted. Unfortunately, the Government of Madras has adopted a perverse attitude on this question. I cannot for my life understand the logic adopted by the Minister of Education. Since this deals with the welfare of teachers in colleges, I have a right to bring it to the notice of hon. Members of this House. It is a strange scale of values which leads a State Government with a revenue budget of about Rs. 65 crores not to spare about Rs. 6 to 7 lakhs a year in order to improve teaching in colleges by contributing towards improvement in scales of pay.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee referred to the craze for building huge structures. I agree that we ought to

curb this craze. But there are certain difficulties which have been brought to our notice by the University Grants Commission of which we ought to take notice. It makes sorry reading to be told that teachers of higher learning tried to get imports of scientific equipment and books but experienced unusual difficulties during the past year or two. One witnesses a game of battledore and shuttlecock played between different departments which deputed applicants from colleges from one end of one Government department to another. It is a shocking thing to be told that the Ministry of Finance issued a permit and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was unable to provide the necessary facilities for import, and for months and years, text-books and other articles for use in laboratories were not made available to students, partly because of red tape and more because of the cussedness of certain departments in our Government. But, I would like the Minister for Education to tell us what part he played in attempting to smoothen the friction that obviously occurred between the University Grants Commission and the Finance Ministry. It is time our Ministers were more active in trying to provide better facilities for the University Grants Commission, so that it might promote the objectives which Parliament has asked it to perform, instead of paying lip homage to the great services rendered by the University Grants Commission

When the University Grants Commission Bill was considered by this House, I remember several of my hon. friends telling us that the purpose of having a University Grants Commission was to canalise grants through the University Grants Commission or through technical bodies. One does not know whether all grants are canalised only through the University Grants Commission or through other expert bodies. Government Departments are usually unwilling to surrender their power to exercise patronage, and I understand that even today, there are grants given to private educational institutions without consulting the University Grants Commission. By all means, let the Ministry of Education give grants to educational bodies, but let us have a White Paper giving out what the criteria are, and on what grounds these grants are given. Sometimes, Government Departments give these grants on political grounds and not on grounds of academic necessity or grounds of promoting obvious social advantage.

The University Grants Commission has suggested that they should have a quinquennial grant. It is a powerful plea made to Parliament, and I do hope that when we are talking of resources being given to the University Grants Commission, Parliament may consider the advisability of waiving control and giving them a ceiling amount to spend for five years. It is better to allocate . . .

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh): That will conflict with the Constitution.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am coming to that. That is why I want Parliament to consider how it can be done. I am aware of these difficulties. But, when we are talking of a ceiling amount being given, some device can certainly be introduced which does not infringe the Constitution, and also promotes the freedom of the University Grants Commission to give grants.

My hon. friend the Education Minister referred to the autonomy of educational institutions. I want to point out to this House that universities and other institutions of higher learning have been placed in a different category, notwithstanding the fact that most of them are creatures of parliamentary enactments. That is what has happened in the United Kingdom, where the reputation of universities

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is so jealously guarded that that great and powerful individual, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, is unable to interfere with their activities. So hard-boiled a group like the Treasury of the United Kingdom has proclaimed its faith in academic autonomy, and in the need for ensuring the dignity and strength of the various academic institutions.

With your permission, I shall quote briefly what the Treasury has to say on this question, and I think those words will be borne in mind by the Minister of Education and our Auditor-General here.

"They explained . . ."

—that is, the Treasury—

"They explained that the unique relationship between the Government and the universities called for financial arrangements which were also unique. It was clear that if the Government and Parliament are to abstain from the sort of control that would normally follow from the grant of considerable sums of public money, while at the same time, desiring to impose conditions as to allocation and use, there must be a devolution of some of the functions of Government to some body standing between the Government and the universities and enjoying the confidence of both. The University Grants Committee had been appointed to fill that role, and the Treasury have complete confidence in the determination and ability of that committee to discharge their functions with a full sense of responsibility both to the Government and to the universities. In evidence, your Committee were informed that the view of the Treasury was that the grant to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of access to either the books of the universities or the records of the University Grants Committee would involve the risk of interference with academic policy.".

I hope these things will be borne in mind, and that the University Grants Commission will grow from strength to strength and that within another few years we shall have the opportunity of congratulating ourselves on having created an institution which apart from coordinating standards has shown capacity to initiate fruitful developments in the academic sphere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

I would request hon. Members not to exceed the time-limit of 15 minutes. In spite of my rings hon. Members go on, and that would perhaps push out certain hon. Members who could otherwise be accommodated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am very glad that the Ministry of Education have, after all, seen the wisdom of taking the initiative in discussing the report of the University Grants Commission every year.

Here I would like to suggest that it would be much better if the Ministry submit the report along with a memorandum from themselves, a certain explanatory memorandum, as to the reactions the recommendations and suggestions made in the report by the Commission arouse in the mind of the Government, and what steps have already been taken, whether they differ from the Commission, what recommendations have been accepted by them, what recommendations have not been accepted by them etc. It would be much more profitable and useful for a discussion; it will also tend to grow into a healthy tradition that the Government will be called upon to take early decisions, and I am sure it will be very difficult for the Government to differ from the recommendations and suggestions of the Commission if they know that they have got to place such a memorandum on the

Table of the House. Otherwise, so many suggestions, so many recommendations, are made from year to year and we do not know what has happened to them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I should like to inform the hon. Member that we have so far developed a very healthy relation between the Commission and the Government, and there has not been one occasion where there has been any difference of opinion on any matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am very glad if the position is such. So, I say that they should place a memorandum along with the report saying that they have accepted all the recommendations. It would be a very nice thing Let them say so.

On going through this report I would say that where the Government does not accept the recommendation of the Commission, they only cover it by a very thin veneer, they do not take any decision in the matter at all, and the matter which is very important and pregnant, is kept pending for years on. That is the position.

If you look at the various reports which have already been placed on the Table of the House, you will find that certain recommendations are repeated year after year, and we do not know whether the Government have given any consideration to them.

Even about this matching grant, this report was finalised in March 1958 and the Government has not been able to come to any decision to this day. The Commission has made a very anxious reference to the matter and stated that they can make no progress, that university education can make no progress, that they cannot help affairs until and unless something is quickly done about it. It is 1½ years now, and Government have not been able to make up their mind.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Again, I would like to correct the hon. Member. It is not the Central Government alone with which the Commission has to deal, it has to deal with the State Governments also; and the difficulty does not arise in its relationship with the Central Government, but only with the State Governments because they have to provide for the matching funds. We are now exploring the possibility of arriving at some arrangement by which this matter could be facilitated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This has been pending for the last five years, and I may inform the Chair that I have personally raised this question here at least in three debates, even before the Commission referred to it, and now it has been pending for three years. That is exactly my complaint, that this Ministry lacks vitality and life, that they cannot take quick decisions, and where we have to make rapid progress, our progress has been considerably slow.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid the hon. Member is unnecessarily making these remarks. He knows that when the Budget is passed, certain grants have to be provided by the Commission, and certain grants the State Governments have to find. If the State Governments are unable to find the matching funds, what is the Central Government to do—because Parliament sanctions the grants on certain conditions. This is the real difficulty which the Commission is facing. It is no use accusing the State Government of negligence or lack of vitality. This is quite unwarranted. I can only tell my hon. friend that there is a certain difficulty, the situation is somewhat

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

difficult The State Governments are completely autonomous and the universities are completely autonomous, and here is the Commission which is trying to grapple with the problem, and the Central Government are giving them full support in this matter, and will give full support in this matter The hon Member is unnecessarily making remarks which, I think, are uncalled for

16 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will repeat those remarks My remarks are not against State Governments; my remarks are against the Central Ministry here. They lack vitality and strength This is fully supported by the further fact that in spite of the fact that many of the reforms are extremely vital—they are of a very preliminary nature—we have not been able to put through those schemes We have not been able to do anything in this matter Yet, what happens is that the Plan allocation of Rs. 27 crores is cut to Rs 19 crores This again reflects nothing but weakness in the Ministry at the central level. We know that we are not making any headway. We have not been able to adopt certain reforms even in the matter of discipline They want to have certain tutorial classes We cannot do that without more money We know we cannot do anything without matching grant We cannot tackle the affiliated colleges until and unless we have more money But in spite of the fact that these are all absolutely essential steps which have to be taken, what we find today is that the Plan allocation—this is not so in various other Ministries—is cut down Particularly in respect of university education, we must realise that we have been able to do very little We find that the Plan allocation is cut down from Rs. 27 crores to Rs 19 crores and my hon. friend feels happy that he has been able to get back Rs 37 lakhs, and he is complacent that something is being done. He does not realise that in various other Ministries, they have not permitted a cut—of more than 8—10 per cent. Here we find a cut from Rs. 27 crores to Rs. 19 crores. This is extremely disturbing. This only reflects, as I said, the fact that this Ministry lacks vitality and courage

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I would like the hon. Member to kindly look into the expenditure of the University Grants Commission. During the last three years of its working, the Commission has not been able to spend the amounts which were allocated to it. It has certain difficulties It is no use accusing me.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This very point was raised even last time by the hon Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do realise that any explanations from the Minister would not be able to decrease the vehemence and enthusiasm of the hon Member. Therefore, he might reserve all his explanations for his reply at the end.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Chairman of the University Grants Commission himself has given a very fitting answer to the points now raised by my hon friend. The same thing was said by the Minister last year and the Chairman himself explained the whole position. I do not want to repeat all that the Chairman had said in explanation on that point.

What is the University Grants Commission doing? Look at the amounts which it has been able to spend during this year. More than half, Rs. 1·64 crores go to the four Central Universities and it is only Rs. 1 63 crores which are distributed among all the remaining Universities in India. Do you think that this country can make any progress in the field of university education with these petty amounts in the hands of

the UGC? They have said in explanation that if they knew in the beginning they would get a certain amount, they would be able to plan accordingly and spend accordingly. It is not correct to say that the Commission are not in a position to spend the money. They said that they must know that they would be able to get so much so that they could plan from the very beginning and be able to spend the money That is their explanation

That is why I say that we must put more vigour into this work. What we are doing is absolutely inadequate to meet the situation. Here is a question of indiscipline among students In this very report, the Commission have dealt with this problem at length. They said that the position is deteriorating every day. Something radical must be done about it There are certain steps which they can take They can introduce certain reforms But they are not able to introduce those reforms for lack of funds That is abundantly clear They have also said in the last paragraph that it is expected that the Government will pay certain attention to this matter, that the national leaders will devote some attention to this matter I expected that the hon Minister who initiated the discussion would throw some light as to what attention Government have paid to this suggestion made by the Commission What have they done in this matter, what have Government done in this matter? Have our national leaders given any thought to this matter, have they invited the views of the various political parties in the matter and have they tried to evolve a certain code of conduct in this matter? I mean to say that the University Grants Commission has not been permitted to do anything for lack of funds. I want to know why Government have not taken any steps whatsoever. That is my first point

The University Grants Commission is working under certain handicaps and certain difficulties. Their main recommendation, which was pointed out by the last speaker, was that they should be permitted to function, regarding the funds of the Commission, as mentioned on page 20. They have been making this recommendation from year to year. Shri Bharucha says that there would be legal difficulties We know there would be legal difficulties. I would admit that myself. I say the Chairman of the University Grants Commission is quite conversant with these difficulties, as conversant as any of the hon Members here. He is an ex-Finance Minister. He is putting missionary zeal into the development of university education He is working with an absolutely missionary spirit and he is going from place to place and doing everything he can. And, if he is making this recommendation, he is making it under compulsion of circumstances. I expect the Government will give us their reactions, what is going to be their approach to these and whether they have discussed this matter with the Finance Ministry or not or whether they have been able to find some solution or not I think between the Finance Minister, the Education Minister and the Chairman of the Commission they should find some solution After all, the Chairman is not a man merely with some academic qualifications making certain recommendations which will not bear the scrutiny of the administrative and parliamentary procedures

Therefore, I strongly recommend that his recommendation may be given proper consideration by the hon Minister I hope that in the reply he gives, the hon Minister will tell us what consideration has already been given by the hon. Minister to this matter

I am only dealing with the relationship between the Education Ministry and the University Grants Commission and the difficulties of the University Grants Commission at the present moment. Something has

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

been said about the affiliated colleges. Might I remind the hon. Minister that even before this University Grants Commission was constituted, when they had appointed an interim Commission, we raised this point that unless and until you take note of these affiliated colleges you will make no headway. After all, the base is these affiliated colleges. And, now, after 7 years, there is realisation dawning upon the Ministry. I raised this point from the very beginning that you will make absolutely no headway.

After all, what is the university constituted of? The university is constituted of these affiliated colleges. It does not exist anyway independent of these affiliated colleges. Even now it is my serious complaint that these affiliated colleges are being given a step-motherly treatment. What is the grade which has been recommended for the Principal of a post-graduate affiliated college? The grade is Rs. 600—Rs. 800. It is the same thing as that of the section superintendent in the Secretariat. There are people below an Under Secretary who are getting Rs. 800. If you have not got funds you have got to revise the entire structure of your services and there is no reason why the university teachers should have the superiority complex as compared to teachers in the affiliated colleges. You have got to take greater care of affiliated colleges so that the proper type of teachers are sent there so that you can inculcate respect for these teaching institutions. I strongly protest against the step-motherly treatment which is being given to the affiliated colleges.

Sir, a word about the recognition of the Universities. The University Grants Commission has made a recommendation on page 7. I appreciate that if the University Grants Commission has got to make financial aid available to these universities, certainly, it should be consulted first. But, I want to know what the views of the Chairman of the University Grants Commission are. He has on more than one occasion said that he wants at least 200 universities in this country. We know that there is a definite scope and there is a definite need for a larger number of universities. These again are handicapped simply because of the lack of funds. I would never like to put an embargo on the powers of the State Governments in opening universities if they do not require assistance from the University Grants Commission. We should never take away that liberty of universities coming into growth. I strongly object to this, because we must now realise that we are every day talking about decentralisation and all that, but the autonomy of the States is being completely ignored. Until and unless they want in a particular year any financial assistance from the University Grants Commission,—of course, then, they will have to consult—the States should be free to open universities.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask the hon. Member, what is the minimum requirement, according to him, for a university to exist and work efficiently?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It all depends. It will differ from university to university. We have got the report in our hands, which says that universities are running from a few lakhs of rupees to Rs. 70 lakhs or Rs. 80 lakhs or even a crore of rupees. It will depend upon the particular development stage at which a university is, and the types of universities which we are envisaging, such as residential, etc. But there is definitely a need for more universities. I am only talking about the autonomy of the States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have hardly taken 13 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 15 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Inclusive of the hon. Minister's interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps he is losing more of his time!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Just this morning, if you will remember, there was a question about the text-books of Kerala and I intervened and asked whether the Government had paid any consideration to this matter—this particular recommendation made by the University Grants Commission. I would like to point out the recommendation made by the University Grants Commission in this regard. It has said that it would be necessary to have text-books prepared on scientific principles and the Government of India or the Council of Secondary Education should take up this question for consideration. The hon. Minister did not throw any light, and said as a matter of fact that it was exclusively a subject for the State Governments and that he has got nothing to do with it May I know whether he has not accepted this recommendation of the University Grants Commission? It is not to impose anything on the State Governments or upon the universities. It is just to give a lead and to promote a particular activity. So, I wanted to know, when certain text-books are prepared, what consideration has been given by the hon. Minister to this aspect.

I find the mention of certain grants in the report I do not know whether it would be proper or not to give such grants. Certain grants which have been made by the University Grants Commission are not very clear to us. They say that the total approved cost of a particular project in a university—the Baroda University—was Rs. 5 lakhs and they have granted Rs. 2 lakhs As against this, to the Punjab University, there was an approved project of Rs. 22 lakhs to which they have granted only Rs. 1 lakh. I do not know what criterion has governed this and what is the way of working of the Commission. I would like the hon. Minister to explain to us and throw certain light on this particular matter.

There are various matters to be referred to but because we are short of time I leave it at that. I do hope that proper attention will be paid to the recommendations of the University Grants Commission—that it will be strengthened, that much better funds will be made available to them and that the affiliated colleges will be given a proper deal.

श्री बीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर आज इस सदन में विवाद हो रहा है । यह हर्ष की बात है । इस प्रतिवेदन को पढ़ने के बाद शायद ही कोई व्यक्ति होगा जो आज उसके काम की प्रशंसा न करे । जब से राधाकृष्णन विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा आयोग की रिपोर्ट देश के सामने आई तब से बराबर इस सदन में और बाहर भी इस बात की मांग की गयी कि यूनिवर्सटी शिक्षा के स्टैंडर्ड को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये और देश में यूनिवर्सटी शिक्षा के प्रचार के लिये इस प्रकार के आयोग की आवश्यकता है और इसकी स्थापना की जानी चाहिये । पहले सरकार ने एक यूनिवर्सटी अनुदान कमेटी बना रखी थी जिसका दायरा बहुत ही सीमित था और वह यूनिवर्सटीज की सहायता करने का काम कर रही थी । लेकिन बाद में जा कर के इस सदन में एक विशेष कानून पास करवा कर इस सरकार ने इस आयोग की स्थापना की थी और उस आयोग ने अपनी यह दूसरी रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने और देश के सामने पेश की है ।

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

मेरा खयाल है कि इस आयोग के जितने भी माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे सभी अपने अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन ठीक तरह से करते हैं, सभी को भिन्न भिन्न बातो का और विषयों का जिनकी ओर इस रिपोर्ट में ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है पूरा ज्ञान है। पूरे तौर पर तो नही लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि विश्वविद्यालय के विभिन्न अंगों का, सरकार की सहायता से और स्वयं अपने परिश्रम से, सारे देश में घूम करके और जांच पड़ताल करके, इस आयोग ने सभी पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न किया है। इस सबके लिये मैं आयोग को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहली बात जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूं यह है कि नये विश्वविद्यालयो की देश में स्थापना का जहां तक ताल्लुक है जिन को खोलने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को और केन्द्रीय सरकार को है, यह देख कर मुझे दुःख हुआ कि जो भी विश्वविद्यालय कायम किये गये है, उनको कायम करने के पहले इस आयोग से परामर्श नहीं किया गया। जब कानून द्वारा हमने इस आयोग की स्थापना की है और जब विश्वविद्यालयों में स्तर को देखना तथा दूसरी बातों को देखना इस आयोग का कार्य है और जब हमने कहा कि विश्वविद्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में जब चाहे परामर्श लिया जा सकता है और आयोग परामर्श देगा, तो विश्वविद्यालयो की स्थापना करने से पहले क्यों इससे परामर्श नही लिया जाता है? जब हर प्रकार की शिक्षा को, विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना, तरक्की देना इसका काम है तो बड़े दुःख की बात है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारे यूनिवर्सिटियों की स्थापना करने से पहले इसका परामर्श नहीं लेती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आगे से या तो अपने प्रभाव से और या संविधान की धाराओं का प्रयोग करके या संशोधन करके राज्य सरकारों इत्यादि से राय लेगी कि बिना उसका परामर्श लिये हुये विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना न की जावे। इसका कारण यह है कि देश में जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं वे खास खास विषयों की शिक्षा देती हैं, विशेष विषयों को ले कर चलती हैं और अगर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन से परामर्श लेकर आगे काम हुआ तो उससे देश को और समाज को लाभ होगा और जो कमी है उसकी पूर्ति हो सकेगी। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं जानता हूं कि इस आयोग के जो अध्यक्ष हैं और जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे बहुत विचारपूर्वक काम करते हैं, सभी शिक्षा के प्रेमी हैं, देश को अवस्था का ज्ञान उन्हें है लेकिन शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में जो उनके विचार हैं, उनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा के माध्यम के लिये उन्होंने एक समिति बनाई थी और उस समिति ने बहुत सी सिफारिशें की थीं जिनका इसमें जिक्र किया गया है और इस आयोग ने उस समिति की सिफारिशों को मान लिया है। उसका सारांश यह है कि यूनिवर्सटी शिक्षा के माध्यम को क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में बदलने में हमें जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इससे जो बहुत से खतरे हो सकते है, उनकी ओर हमारा ध्यान खीचा है। उसने कहा है कि जो क्षेत्रीय भाषायें है जिनका जिक्र संविधान में किया गया है जब तक उनका पूरी तरह से विकास नहीं हो जाता है, हर प्रकार से वे विकसित नही हो जाती है, तब तक उनको माध्यम नही बनाया जाना चाहिये और अंग्रेजी ही माध्यम रहना चाहिये। मेरी तुच्छ राय में वह बिल्कुल उल्टी धारा बहाना चाहता है। डेढ़ सौ वर्ष तक हम लोग अंग्रेजों के गुलाम रहे और अंग्रेजी पढ़ते रहे लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान में एक प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़ लिख नहीं सके हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में जो बड़े बड़े अंग्रेजी के विद्वान हैं और

जिन्होंने अपनी शिक्षा का परिचय अंग्रेजी में दिया है, अंग्रेजी में ज्ञान हासिल किया है, उन में से बहुत ही कम लोगों ने उस ज्ञान के भंडार को अपनी मातृभाषा में भरा है। बड़े बड़े विद्वान हमारे देश में हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में सोचा। वे अंग्रेजी में सोचते हैं और अब भी उनको यह स्वप्न देखने में आता है कि हमारे देश की भाषा जो आज अंग्रेजी है वह हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत दिन तक कारगर रहेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विचारधारा है वह गलत है। मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम के द्वारा, चाहे वह नीचे के क्लासों की शिक्षा हो चाहे विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा हो, मौलिकता का विकास नहीं हो सकता है, ओरिजिनलिटी नहीं आ सकती है। मातृभाषा के द्वारा, जो हम अपने घर में बच्चे के साथ बोलते हैं, जो बच्चा अपने माध्यमिक स्कूल में पढता है, जब हम शिक्षा ग्रहण करेंगे, तो अगर हम यह सोचें कि एकदम यूनिवर्सिटी में आकर अपने सोचने के ढंग में, वह अपनी मातृभाषा को छोड़ कर अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग शुरू कर दे, तो यह नहीं हो सकता। मैंने दुःख के साथ सुना जब कि प्रोफेसर हीरेन्द्र नाथ मुकर्जी ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा किस तरह से हो, इसको सीखने के लिये अब भी हमारे देश के अंग्रेजी सिखाने वाले दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं और सीखते हैं कि अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा किस तरह से होनी चाहिये। जब डेढ़ सौ वर्ष में हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी चलती रही उसके बाद भी अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वाले कम हैं, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि जब तक हम अपनी शिक्षा में मातृ भाषा या क्षेत्रीय भाषा को जारी नहीं करेंगे तो हमारी मातृ भाषा का विकास कैसे होगा। हमारी मातृ भाषा इस तरह से विकसित हो सके ऐसी स्थिति कभी नहीं आ सकती है। हमको चाहिये कि हम अंग्रेजी के मुकाबले में ऐसी स्थिति बनायें कि समस्त यूनिवर्सिटियों में अंग्रेजी को हटा कर क्षेत्रीय भाषा हो जाय। इसलिये मैं इसका जोरदार विरोध करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने और जो भी काम किये हों, लेकिन उसने मातृ भाषा के स्थान पर विदेशी भाषा के द्वारा शिक्षा देने के जो परिणाम होते हैं, उनकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं किसी पर आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि देश में जो थोड़े से अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, चाहे वे कहीं भी हों, वे समझते हैं कि शायद हमारी भाषा बहुत कमजोर है। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम न होता और क्षेत्रीय भाषा के द्वारा, मातृ भाषा के द्वारा अगर शिक्षण का काम होता तो हमारी जितनी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हैं सब का पूरा पूरा विकास हो गया होता। लेकिन हम लोगों ने अपने देश के सैकड़ों नहीं करोड़ों बच्चों की सुविधा का ध्यान न करते हुये अंग्रेजी शिक्षा पाने के लिये बाध्य किया, जिसके अन्दर १४ वर्ष तक वह अपने विचारों को प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह शिक्षा काम नहीं आयगी और देश के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है। मैं डा० राधाकृष्णन यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन कमिशन रिपोर्ट से कुछ उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं। वह उस के पैराग्राफ ४० में लिखते हैं

"It is educationally unsound to make a foreign tongue the means of acquiring knowledge. Dr Hans, Lecturer in Comparative Education in the London University, points out in his recent book the serious drawbacks in adopting a foreign language as a medium of instruction He says, "before entering schools the pupils have acquired a proficiency in their mother tongue. have built up a vocabulary covering most of the objects of sense impressions and their daily activities. At school they have to superimpose on this basis a language of ideas and abstract relations, expressed entirely in a foreign medium. Their minds become split into two water-tight compartments one for ordinary things and actions expressed in

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

their mother tongue, and another for things connected with school subjects and the world of ideas expressed in a foreign language. As a result they are unable to speak of their home affairs in the school language and about learnod subjects in their mother tongue."

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : अब तो कारेन नहीं है अंग्रेजी, फैक एन्वरी के अनुसार ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि अगर हमको अपने देश में विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर, जो कि विश्वविद्यालयों मे पढ़ने वाले हैं, मौलिकता का विकास करना है, रचनात्मक प्रवृत्ति लानी है, जहां जहां पर क्षेत्रीय भाषायें है वहां वहां हमको इसके लिये अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना चाहिये ।

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : लेकिन इससे तो अंग्रेजी वालो का असर कम हो जायगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेम्बर साहब बैठे हैं अगर वह इस तरह तकरीर करेंगे तो उनको खड़े हो कर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसा आप जानते हैं, जिस कानून के अन्दर इस आयोग का काम चल रहा है उसमें इस आयोग ने अपना अलग कोष कायम किया है । लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट से पता नहीं चलता है कि इस आयोग को किस प्रकार धन प्राप्त हुआ है । जो कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुदान दिया है यानी ३ करोड ५० लाख रुपये का, उसका जिक्र तो किया गया है लेकिन और दूसरे क्षेत्रों से इस आयोग ने जो धन प्राप्त किया है, वह व्यक्तिगत चन्दे से हो या दान से हो, किसी भी प्रकार प्राप्त किया गया हो, उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है । कोई धन प्राप्त हुआ भी हुआ या नहीं, हम यह भी नहीं जानते । इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई तो इस बात के लिये उसका अलग कोष कायम कर दिया गया था । इसका मतलब यह है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें इस आयोग को अनुदान दे सकती हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार तो देती ही है, लेकिन इसके अलावा भी उसे प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । बहुत से हमारे दानवीर लोग है जिनको यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की तरफ से एपील किया जाय विशेष प्रकार की यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना के लिये, या उच्च शिक्षा की चेयर आदि को कायम करने के लिये तो मैं समझता हूं कि लोग उसकी तरफ अवश्य झुकेंगे । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि इस क्षेत्र में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने क्या काम किया है । लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि उसका प्रयत्न किया जाय ।

हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा का प्रचार है उसमें जो हमारे बड़े घरो के लोग हैं, उनके विद्यार्थी ही आते हैं, खास तौर से जो विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा है, उस को अगर देखा जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो ऊंचे तबके के लोग है जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है, जो कि बुद्धिमान और प्रभावशाली छात्रों को भेज सकते हैं, उन्हीं लोगों के बच्चे यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । इससे यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल पाता । मैं जानता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को पढ़ाई में कुछ दोष है । हालांकि जिन लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत खराब है उनको मदद देने के लिये स्कीम बनाई गई है, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि अभी तक छात्रवृत्ति देने की जो प्रथा है वह बहुत कम है । मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में एक ही बात की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । डा० राधाकृष्णन कमि-

यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि आक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज में पढ़ने वाले जो छात्र हैं उन में सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त छात्रों का परसेन्टेज ज्यादा है। उन्होंने बताया है कि ६२ परसेन्ट कैम्ब्रिज में और ८२ परसेन्ट आक्सफोर्ड में है। आल दि होल जो यूनिवर्सिटीज यूनाइटेड किंगडम में हैं उनको मिलाने पर यह ६७ ९ परसेन्ट आता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था को अच्छी बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है। जब विदेशों में जहां आर्थिक अवस्था लोगो की अच्छी है इतने व्यापक रूप से छात्र-वृत्ति दी जाती है तो हमारे देश में सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को छात्रवृत्ति दे कर पढ़ाया जाय।

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो रकम रक्खी गई है उसे कम करने की जो तजवीज है वह ठीक नहीं है। इसका उत्तरदायित्व प्लैनिंग कमिशन पर है, फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर है। शिक्षा विभाग ने जहां तक हो सका अपनी योजना को पूरी तौर पर रक्खा। लेकिन उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था को देखते हुए कहना पड़ता है, जैसा कि अभी तक खयाल रहा है, कि सरकार का ध्यान शिक्षा की तरफ और विभागो की अपेक्षा बहुत कम है। मैं समझता हू कि यह प्रवृत्ति चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार की हो चाहे राज्य सरकार की हो, ठीक नहीं है। हमेशा यह देखने में आया है कि जब भी शिक्षा का प्रश्न आता है, हालांकि वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, वह टल जाता है। इसलिये नहीं कि वह चाहते नहीं हैं इसके लिये कुछ करना, वह चाहते तो हैं लेकिन वहां पर भी कोई योजना लागू करने लगते हैं तो हमेशा रकम की कमी पड़ जाती है। इसलिये उनका विभाग इस तरफ से हट जाता है। इसलिये शिक्षा विभाग को काफी रुपया नहीं मिला। जब शिक्षा विभाग को काफी रुपया नहीं मिला तो फिर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को तो रुपया कम मिलना स्वाभाविक ही है।

एक और चीज के बारे में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमिशन ने ध्यान दिलाया है और वह देश के सामने है। वह चीज है यूनिवर्सिटीज के अन्दर विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता। इसके लिये हम लोग बहुत दिन से सोचते रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिये एक चीज की बहुत जरूरत है और वह यह है कि विद्यार्थियो और प्रोफेसरो के बीच जो सम्पर्क है वह बहुत कम है। जितनी रेजिडेंशल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं उनमें विद्यार्थियों की तादाद इतनी ज्यादा है कि वे विद्यार्थियों में और शिक्षको में सम्बन्ध नही स्थापित हो पाता। इसलिये यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमिशन ने सिफारिश की है कि कालेज में १००० या ८०० से ज्यादा लडके पढ़ने के लिये न रखें जायें। मैं समझता हू कि यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि अच्छी है लेकिन जिसको कि करने में इतना समय लगेगा।

इसमें तो सभी सहमत हैं कि आज जो यहा पर अनुशासनहीनता फैली हुई है उसको बन्द किया जाय। लेकिन इसी के साथ एक बात आयोग ने यह भी कही है कि जो यहा पर राजनैतिक पार्टियां हैं उनके कारण भी यह अनुशासनहीनता यूनिवर्सिटियों में पैदा होती है और इसमें राजनीतिक पार्टियों का भी हाथ रहता है और इस अनुशासनहीनता के लिये उन्होने राजनीतिज्ञों को भी दोषी ठहराया है उनका भी उसमें हाथ बतलाया है। मैं उनकी इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी मानता हू कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं को जो चलाने वाले लोग हैं शिक्षक हैं, चांसलर्स हैं, वाइस चांसलर्स हैं, उनका भी इसमें कम दोष नहीं है और केवल राजनीतिज्ञों और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज पर ही अनुशासनहीनता का दोष थोप देना ठीक नहीं है। इसके लिये अन्यान्य कमियां भी कम दोषी नहीं हैं और

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

जिनको कि सुधारने के लिये पैसे की भी जरूरत है लेकिन पैसे के साथ साथ मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं के जो चलाने वाले हैं, शिक्षा के जो अधिकारी हैं ऊपर से नीचे तक, उनका ध्यान उस ओर जाना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रतिवेदन का समर्थन करते हुये अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I have gone through the report of the University Grants Commission very carefully and I welcome this report with mixed feelings of pain and satisfaction, pain because of the fact that I feel, as the report has pointed out, that quite a good number of hurdles are put on the way of the University Grants Commission when it tries to implement some of those very laudable programmes. Whenever the axe of the Finance Ministry falls, it generally falls on the budget of the Education Ministry and that gives me pain. That is why I say that I have some amount of pain in my heart when I welcome this report. I do not know what are the reasons for the Finance Ministry coming down upon or putting its foot down on the budget of the Education Ministry. My friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has tried to find some reasons for it. But, I think,—I hope you will excuse me if I say so—our Education Minister is very peaceful as a dove and it is because of this, possibly, he is not been able to or succeed in forcing or compelling the Finance Ministry to come forward with grants for the implementation of the programmes laid down by the University Grants Commission.

There is another thing very startling—I do not understand why it should happen only so far as the University Grants Commission is concerned. It has complained of three-dimensional difficulties. The Education Minister has pointed out lack of materials like steel, cement and iron rods for the construction of some of these buildings. I do not understand why the University Grants Commission of all institutions in this country should suffer for want of building materials. I feel that the cause of education must come first. Development projects so far as education is concerned must be given top priority. I do not understand why it should suffer because of lack of materials. We see before our eyes luxury buildings, prestige buildings going up into the sky in other sectors of our life, not only so far as the other departments of Government are concerned, but so far as private endeavour is also concerned. In the city of Calcutta, you will find private endeavour having palatial and luxury buildings. I just want to know why building materials like steel, cement and these things are not forthcoming in order to implement or execute the development projects of the Education Ministry. How is it that building materials like steel, cement and iron come forward in order to satisfy the vanity of these individuals who want to perpetuate the memory of their power and influence by erecting colossal buildings in the different cities of this country? That strikes me most.

Another thing about the salaries fixed by the University Grants Commission for teachers. This is also very laudable. I welcome this because the University Grants Commission has paid attention so far as the teachers of the affiliated colleges are concerned. Quite a number of speakers have made pointed reference to this. The proposal is that 50 per cent of the money would be forthcoming from the exchequer of the University Grants Commission and the State Governments are to make a matching grant of 50 per cent. The whole scheme had to be cold-storaged for so many years because of the fact that the State Governments were indifferent to the

proposals of the University Grants Commission. It is very fine to hear that some State Governments have come forward to implement these proposals. At the same time, I know of State Governments that are imposing, evolving new conditions for implementation of the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission. I know that some of the State Governments have evolved certain new conditions. And what are they? They say that in order that a teacher or a professor of an affiliated college might enjoy the benefit of the pay scales granted by the University Grants Commission, he must have put in a service of at least fifteen years in a particular institution This is one condition. Another condition is still more startling. It says that in order that a teacher may get the advantage or enjoy the benefit of this enhanced salary scale granted by the University Grants Commission, there must be honours in that college in the subject in which he teaches. Now, the responsibility of opening up honours classes does not lie with the professor or the lecturer. The responsibility of opening up honours classes lies entirely with the management or the authority of the college; and if the authority of the college fails to open up honours classes in a particular department, it does not mean that the teacher belonging to that department should suffer simply because of the failure of the authority of the college. These are the new conditions.

There are other things also. There are some colleges, where in spite of the fact that the State Governments have agreed, or at least some of the State Governments have agreed, to offer matching grants so as to implement these very laudable recommendations of the University Grants Commission, now, they say that these should be treated only as allowances; these would not be coordinated into the existing salary scale of the professors. I feel that these must be coordinated. Now, there is another thing. There is no provision for regular increments. These allowances might be stopped at any moment according to the sweet will of the management or the authority. These would not be treated as basic salary or as part of the basic salary, but these would be treated only as an allowance. This appears to be innocuous but it is really not so. For, I feel that the teacher is the fly-wheel of the educational machinery; and if the teacher's condition is not looked after, all the efforts and all the schemes to improve the standard of university teaching would prove futile, because the improvement of the standard of teaching in the university or in an affiliated college is and must be coordinated with the salary that the teacher gets. I feel that our universities and our State Governments are failing quite a lot, so far as this particular aspect of the recommendation is concerned.

Coming to the three-year degree course, I welcome it very much, and firstly, in principle, because the three-year degree course is going to usher in a new era in the sense that it is going to allow better attention to the secondary stage of education. So far, the secondary stage of education was regarded or accepted by our educationists only as a ladder to education in the colleges or in the universities. It was a sort of pass-port to the campus of the universities. But I have always felt that the secondary stage of education must be self-contained and self-sufficient and it must be able to equip the young learner with sufficient ammunition to face the battle of life. So long it did not equip the young learner in the secondary stage, because the secondary stage was accepted only as a pass-port to university education, and it failed to equip the young learner to face the battle of life; and the rub was there. Now, because of this three-year degree course, and this plan which has been accepted by most of the universities and Education Ministers as such, there is going

[Shri Hem Barua]

to be an intensive study at the secondary stage; and this intensive study would make the secondary stage self-contained and self-sufficient, and that is very welcome.

At the same time, there is a practical difficulty. I feel somehow or other—and if I am wrong, I hope the Education Minister would correct me—.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member cannot be wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: I cannot be wrong? That is what my wife also tells me. In the actual field of operation, it is going to suffer to a certain extent because we are trying to rush through this scheme with great haste without making adequate preparation so far as the secondary stage is concerned. The three-year degree course means an eleven year school course, and unless and until we have a net work of eleven year school courses all over the country, sufficiently and suitably managed, it would be wrong to have in haste the three-year degree course superimposed on an unstable foundation That is what I have found. I welcome it in principle, and I welcome it because of other reasons, but I find this difficulty in the way, and that is why I have tried to point it out.

In the report there is reference to indiscipline among the students, and for this very often different reasons are trotted out. Actually, there are psychological and economic factors involved in it. The Commission is trying its level best to provide amenities and facilities to the students in the universities and colleges, but they are not sufficient. And simply providing them would not do, we have to see that the students are made to utilise these amenities and facilities.

For instance, when I read the Mudaliar Committee Report on the Banaras University I was astonished to find that the playgrounds in the campus wore the appearance of a deserted village, that in the evenings the students never go there.

Education in our country is very costly. It has aptly been said that the nation can be divided into two parts, the privileged few and the unprivileged many. The privileged few are those who have the benefit of education, the unprivileged many are those who do not have the benefit of education. In our country education has become costlier day by day, and this is going to widen the gulf between the educated few and the uneducated many.

A survey was conducted very recently about the living conditions of students in the city of Calcutta by the Calcutta University, and they have made the startling discovery that 70 per cent of the students in the Calcutta University at present belong to families with Rs. 30 per capita income. This is the condition, and we find students desirous of higher education, improving themselves, refining themselves of being serviceable to the country. They live in sub-human levels. Unless and until the level of the student is improved, his living conditions are improved, it is most useless I would say to speak about indiscipline among the students.

On reading the report I find that there is a mechanical process of the Commission trying to implement the projects and programmes, but I feel that education must have a pole star to guide and inspire it. Recently in the U.K., Lord Simon has written a series of articles about a committee to be appointed to enquire into the working of the universities, so that the work of the universities might serve national purposes. I feel somehow or other that our universities, as they exist today, are either service stations or employment bureaus. There should be a national purpose to guide them. There is no impression created, or no idea given, by the

University Grants Commission as to the national purpose for which we have the universities or for which we establish our universities.

Somebody said that if the States can pay for the universities, they must have the opportunity of establishing the universities. In that case I would say it is no use having this University Grants Commission, because one of the purposes of the Commission is to standardise and co-ordinate different patterns of university education in our country. If the State Governments are given the opportunity to have universities at their sweet will, then there will be a mushroom growth of universities without any co-ordination. They would be a sort of super-autonomous bodies, and that will do greater harm to the cause of university education rather than serve it.

I had a mind to say something about the Official Language Committee's Report and the Kunzru Committee's Report. There are certain things which, I feel must be brought out. I am of the opinion that our regional languages must be developed We must have a national language. As I stood in the Indian Embassy grounds in Moscow and as I saw our national flag broken on the mast on the 15th August and as I found that speeches were made in fault-less, eloquent English. I felt some sort of qualms in my conscience, because we must have a national language. Everybody would agree with me that India must have a national language. That is true. At the same time, we have a responsibility and the Ministry has also a responsibility, to see that the national language develops. More money should be spent to see that the regional languages are developed. Until and unless the regional languages are developed, until and unless our national language is developed, it would—I would rather say—be foolhardiness to try to wipe out English entirely from our syllabus or from our pattern of life, because it gives at least a sort of national appearance today. At the same time, it is co-ordinating education in the different Universities. Now, because English is there, a Professor in Madras University can examine the paper of a student in Gauhati University.

It is a sort of a unifying force. But I would very much like that in order to occupy this position, the regional languages and our national language must be developed. Government should see that some attention is paid to this aspect.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, an ex-Finance Minister put in charge of the University Grants Commission is not finding money to implement the plan which he has made. I think this grant for education should not have been cut because after food and clothing, we want education for our countrymen. We are glad that the Central Government have at last taken in hand the responsibility of running the colleges in our country. First of all, they wanted to take the Universities. But they have also taken in hand the affiliated colleges to guide them. The affiliated colleges that have grown in number need proper attention for the real education of students in the country.

We are complaining of indiscipline. We are complaining of inefficiency. But the teachers, on whom rests the responsibility of turning out real educated men in the country, are not looked after. We cannot blame the students. We must look to the guardians and teachers who take care of them. We are glad that the pecuniary condition of the teachers and professors of colleges are being looked into. The affiliated colleges are in a very precarious condition. The amount that is to be disbursed by the University Grants Commission is dependent on the matching contribution of the State or the University concerned.

We are glad that many State Governments have come forward with

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

matching contributions. But, actually, when this scheme is going to be implemented, the teachers are not so much benefited as we expected.

My hon. friend Shri Barua was telling how because of the many conditions created matching contributions are not coming forward in most of the cases. Teachers are enlightened but if, for want of these matching contributions they cannot get their dues, how can we expect that they will take care of the students with that much of attention as we want them to bestow. I would request the hon. Minister to see that no other excuses are put forward by the State Governments for not implementing this scheme.

16·51 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

These mofussil colleges, these affiliated colleges, are being put to too much of difficulties. They were hoping that they will get something, especially the teachers who have served for long those institutions and are going to retire. If matching contributions do not come, what will be their fate? The teachers who are going to retire are at a loss to understand this. And the teachers who are serving are also thinking of what their fate will be when they retire.

The Central Government have come forward with 50 per cent grant. If another 50 per cent grant does not come from the States or the Universities, will the Commission give its share to those teachers who are retiring at present? I put this demand before the House and for the consideration of the hon. Minister and the University Grants Commission.

We are thankful to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, whom we know to be very kind-hearted, for taking this strenuous task on hand. I would only request the hon. Minister and this House to see that the money that will be required for the plans he makes will be granted to him. I think in the next budget this question should be taken up by us and sufficient money should be allotted for the University Grants Commission and if possible an exception should be made in regard to the cuts. Other departments may undergo cuts but the education department should not have any cuts because it is education and education alone that will take us ahead. We must spend huge amounts of money for the elevation of the country, and if we are not educated who will enjoy? I would request the Government to come forward before the House with some more grants for the affiliated and university colleges.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me first congratulate the University Grants Commission on some good work that they have done concerning coordination and integration in the field of university education. Some aspects of the report have already been touched upon. I would like to draw the attention of the House to some other aspects. At the present juncture, somehow or other, we are suffering from—I do not know exactly how I should call it—either some sort of inferiority complex or some sort of false sense of pride and patriotism concerning the medium of instruction. I find that so far as higher learning is concerned we will have to depend on English language for a pretty long time. It is no use just not putting that case in a straightway—practising it, laying down more or less a law or a rule of conduct that English shall remain for a long time, but, at the same time, paying some lip-service either to Hindi or to the regional languages.

What is the reason? The reason as I see from my own experience is that because of a certain amount of chaotic thinking at the top and at certain lower levels, the teaching standards in English have considerably lowered. Several times, as if the young students

are raw materials for experiments by the State Governments, curricula are changed. Even now, after going through this report, I do not find that there is a definite scheme about this question of medium of instruction.

I would like to offer a concrete suggestion. I for one would desire that we must have a *lingua indica* or a national Indian language of our own. But let us understand perfectly clearly that if we are going to catch up with the progress of the world we will have to depend on English; because we are acquainted with that language and that language is rich enough to provide us a living contact with world thoughts and scientific developments in the world. Even China has adopted the Latin script and a second language, Russian, in order to catch up with the progress that has been achieved in the scientific field in Russia. With this point clearly understood, what I would like to say on this matter is this. Certainly let us make a beginning, but do not make a beginning anywhere in a half-hearted manner, nor, like the mixed economy, have some sort of mixture—at a certain stage, English, at a certain other stage, the regional language and at a certain other stage, Hindi. I would suggest that if regional languages are developed and ripe enough, then certainly have institutions and universities where purely the regional language is followed as the medium of instruction, but no mixture either this side or that side . . ,

Mr. Chairman: It is 5 o'clock. He many continue tomorrow. The House will take up the next item of business.

17 hrs.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME*

श्री कालीनाथ पांडे (हाता) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान प्राविडेंट फंड के बकाया के सम्बन्ध में दिलाना चाहता हूं ...ो अभी मिल मालिकों के जिम्मे बाकी है। मैंने हाउस में एक सवाल किया था। उस स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नं० १८२० के जवाब में माननीय श्रम मंत्री ने बतलाया था कि जो रुपया प्राविडेंट फंड की मद में इकट्ठा हुआ है वह १३ करोड़ है। उसे देखते हुए जो रुपया बाकी है वह केवल १·६ परसेन्ट होता है। सवाल यह है कि देखने में यह अमाउंट बहुत कम मालूम होता है, लेकिन मैंने जो आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं उन को देखने के बाद आपको पता चलेगा कि यह रुपया २.५४ करोड़ है जो कि एम्प्लायर्स के जिम्मे बाकी है। आप सोचें कि प्राविडेंट फंड की स्कीम इसलिये रक्खी गई है कि मजदूरों को बुढ़ापे के वक्त में कुछ सहारा मिले, जो लोग रिट्रेंच हो जाते हैं उन को कुछ पैसा मिले। अगर वह सहारा उन को न रहे तो इस प्राविडेंट फंड की स्कीम से क्या लाभ ? यह बात हो सकती है कि जो टोटल रुपया है उस को देखते हुए बकाया की रकम बहुत थोड़ी है, लेकिन आप ख्याल करें कि जब से रुपया बाकी है इस बीच में बहुत से मजदूर मर गये, बहुत से नौकरी से अलग हो गये और उन को इस का कोई फायदा नहीं मिला। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कितना रुपया हर प्रदेश में बाकी है : आंध्र में ५·९२ लाख, बम्बई में ७१·७२ लाख, वैस्ट बंगाल में ६१·६२ लाख, मध्य प्रदेश में ५२·४९ लाख, उत्तर प्रदेश में २३·११ लाख और बिहार में, जो कि टेक्सटाइल की दृष्टि से एक छोटा मोटा प्रांविंस है, ४·९९ लाख। मैंने जो इस का टोटल किया हुआ है वह २५४ लाख होता है। मैं उस समय भी इस बात को हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता था कि यह मामला कितना गम्भीर है क्योंकि उन लोगों के लिये जिनका रुपया मालिकों ने सरकार के हां जमा नहीं किया है कोई सहारा नहीं है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर शहर में ३०,००० मजदूर ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने खून से अपना पैसा कटवाया

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[श्री कार्वीनाथ पाडे]

है, लेकिन चूंकि वह प्राविडेंट फंड में नहीं जमा हुआ है इसलिये आज मजदूरों को प्राविडेंट फंड का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि जो ७१ लाख, ६१ लाख या ५२ लाख रुपया जो अन्य प्रांतों में बाकी है वह उन लाखों गरीब मजदूरों का है जिन का कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है।

आज जो भी रुपया बाकी है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वह खास तौर से टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री पर ज्यादा है। आप यह देखिये कि जहां आंध्र में टोटल अमाउंट जो कि इम्प्लायर्स के ऊपर बाकी है वह ५·९२ लाख है वहां केवल टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री पर ५·०४ लाख बाकी है। बम्बई में जहां टोटल बाकी है ७१·७२ लाख, इस में से ७०·५५ लाख सिर्फ टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री पर है, बिहार में जहां टोटल बाकी ४·९९ लाख है केवल टेक्स्टाइल पर ३·७० लाख बाकी है। मध्य प्रदेश में जहां पर टोटल बाकी है ५२·४९ लाख, वहां टेक्स्टाइल पर बाकी है ५०·७ लाख, मैसूर में जहां टोटल बाकी है ४ २६ लाख, वहां टेक्स्टाइल पर बाकी है २ ४८ लाख। इसी तरह उड़ीसा में जहां टोटल ५·९ लाख है, टेक्स्टाइल के जिम्मे ४·७८ लाख बाकी है। यू० पी० में जहां टोटल बाकी है २३·११ लाख, २१ ७४ लाख रुपया टेक्स्टाइल पर बाकी है। कानपुर में तीन मिलें वहां बन्द हैं और मजदूर दाने दाने को तरस रहे हैं। लेकिन कोई भी उन का पुरसा हाल नहीं है। हम को माननीय श्रम मंत्री ने बतलाया कि हम प्रोसिक्यूशन कर रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं बकाया रुपया वसूल कर लेने की।

आज सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि सिर्फ १·६ परसेन्ट ही टोटल अमाउंट का ऐसा धन है जो कि मिल मालिकों के पास बाकी है। लेकिन यह १·६ परसेन्ट मजदूरों के हित को कितना एफेक्ट कर रहा है। जो गरीब मजदूर अपने महीने के पैसे में से हर महीने में १ आ० रु० के हिसाब से कटवाता है, उस हद तक उस के बच्चों को कुछ न कुछ कुर्बानी करनी पड़ती है। कोई काम पड़ने पर या समय पूरा होने पर इस तरह से जो पैसा मजदूर को मिलना चाहिये, अगर वह उसे नहीं मिलता है तो फिर गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम से उन मजदूरों को क्या लाभ हो सकता है? बरअक्स यह प्राविडेंट फंड की स्कीम जो गवर्नमेंट ने लागू की है उस के लिये सारे भारत के मजदूर गवर्नमेंट के कृतज्ञ हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि यह लाखों लोगों का मसला है, इस को मामूली सा मामला कह कर टाल दिया जाता है। कह दिया जाता है कि टोटल अमाउंट का १·६ परसेन्ट ही तो है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप एम्पलायर्स को देखिये। बहुत से एम्पलायर्स ऐसे हैं जो मजदूरों के इस रुपये को आमदनी के दूसरे कामों में लगाते हैं, दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में इन्वेस्ट करते हैं। यू० पी० के २३ लाख में से २० लाख रुपया कानपुर में बाकी है। क्या आप सोचते हैं कि उन्होंने वह रुपया किसी बैंक में जमा किया है, उन्होंने कोई गवर्नमेंट सिक्योरिटीज खरीदी है, उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट की किसी प्लैन में लगाया है? उन्होंने उस रुपये को दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में लगाया है और लाखों रुपये उस से पैदा किये। वह यह नहीं करते कि जो मजदूर की तन्ख्वाह का रुपया है वह सरकार के खजाने में दाखिल कर दें ताकि उन मजदूरों को जिन्होंने पैसा इकट्ठा किया है, उन को उस का लाभ मिल सके। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार कोशिश करती है, प्रोसिक्यूशन भी करती है। मैं ने पता लगाया है कि वह उन से जो पैसा वसूल करती है उस पर ६ परसेन्ट इंटरेस्ट भी चार्ज करती है, लेकिन मजदूरों का जो पैसा गवर्नमेंट के पास जमा है, उस पर वह ३ ३/४ परसेन्ट ही इंटरेस्ट देती है। हालांकि वह मिल मालिकों से ६ परसेन्ट इंटरेस्ट चार्ज करती है क्योंकि उन्होंने प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा जमा नहीं किया, लेकिन फिर

भी मिल मालिकों के कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगती है। वे सोचते हैं कि उन को दूसरे रोजगारों से ज्यादा पैसे मिल जायेंगे, गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा से ज्यादा ६ परसेन्ट ही तो लेगी। यह मजबूरी है और मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि यह दिक्कत कैसे हल हो।

मैंने एक चीज देखी कि प्रजातंत्र में हर चीज वैधानिक तरीके से होगी, अगर कोई रुपया बाकी है तो हम सरकारी अदालतों में जायेंगे और इस तरह से उस की रिकवरी की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन कानून में भी कुछ ऐसा संशोधन होना चाहिये जिस से इस तरह का रुपया वसूल करने में आसानी हो। मैंने देखा कि यू० पी० में केन एक्ट बना हुआ है। उस में यह है कि अगर किसानों को गन्ने का दाम समय पर मिल मालिक ने नहीं दिया तो वहां केन कमिश्नर को हक है कि वह सर्टिफिकेट ईश्यू कर दे। वहां पर तरीका यह हो गया है कि अगर केन कमिश्नर सर्टिफिकेट ईशू कर दे तो मिल मालिक की पूरी चीनी अटैच हो जाती है। अगर यहां पर लाखों का फायदा उठाने पर भी आप सिर्फ इस रुपये की रिकवरी उसी पुराने तरीके से करना चाहते हैं तो वह मालिक जिन्दगी भर इसी तरह से मजदूर को सताता रहेगा। इस लिये मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने एक्ट में भी कुछ संशोधन कीजिये, और प्राविडेंट फंड कमिश्नर्स को भी यह अधिकार दीजिये कि वह अपने सर्टिफिकेट्स ईश्यू कर सकें और जिस तरह से लैंड रेवेन्यू रिअलाइज होती है उसी तरह से यह प्राविडेन्ट फंड का रुपया भी वसूल होना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस ६ परसेन्ट से तो मिल मालिकों के कानों पर जूं भी नहीं रेंगती। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप कुछ इंटरेस्ट ज्यादा बढ़ाइये। तभी शायद उन को ख्याल हो कि प्राविडेन्ट फंड के रुपये को रखने से उन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा नुकसान हो सकता है। अब मेरा कहना सिर्फ यह है कि यह बात ठीक है कि सरकार को दिक्कतें हैं। मैं उस की दिक्कतों को समझता हूं, लेकिन बेचारे मजदूरों को रिलीफ देने के लिये कुछ होना चाहिये जिन का रुपया काटा गया है। आज उन को रिलीफ नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के पास ऐसे तरीके हैं जिन से उन को रिलीफ दिया जा सकता है।

मैं जो फीगर्स दे रहा हूं उससे आपको ज्ञात होगा कि मेरी बातों में तथ्य है। सन् १९५७ में टोटल कलेक्शंस प्राविडेंट फण्ड की मद में १०१ करोड़ रुपये हुआ है और जो क्लेमेंट्स हुए हैं जिन्होंने कि रिफण्ड क्लेम किया है उनकी संख्या ३२,१४४ थी। क्लेम के निमित्त केवल १ करोड रुपया उनको दिया गया है। इस वक्त सरकार के पास एक ऐसा फण्ड जिससे कि हम समझते हैं कि रिकवरी चाहे मिल मालिकों से कभी भी हो वह बगैर किसी मजदूर के पैसे को छूए उस फण्ड से उन मजदूरों को लाभ पहुंचा सकते हैं जिनका पैसा कटा हुआ है तथा जिनका ड्यू है और जिनको पैसा मिल नहीं पा रहा है सरकार ३ परसेंट एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और इंस्पेक्शन चार्जेज काटती है और इस तरह का रुपया उनके यहां १९५८ तक जो रुपया जमा था १ करोड़ ५९ लाख होता है जिसमें से उन्होंने ९६ लाख ७० हजार खर्च किया है और उनके पास बाकी है ६२ लाख ३० हजार रुपया। अगर हम देखें तो पायेंगे कि आउट आफ १०१ करोड़ केवल एक परसेंट ही ऐसे क्लेमेंट्स हैं और अगर १ करोड़ ही उन्होंने दिया है तो इसका मतलब यह होता है कि जब २५४ लाख रुपया बाकी है तो उसमें से कुछ लाख ही रुपये के लिये क्लेमेंट्स होंगे जिनका कि रुपया बकाया है। मैं समझता हूं कि ६२ लाख के अलावा और भी एक फण्ड है क्योंकि जिस मालिक लोगों से प्राविडेंट फण्ड के निमित्त जो पैसा वसूल होता है वह सभी पैसा मजदूरों

[श्री काशीराम पंडे]

को नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि १५ साल की सर्विस न हुई हो तो उसका टोटल एमाउण्ट एम्पलायर्स से नहीं मिलता। कम साल काम करने के बाद अगर मजदूर चला गया तो कुछ परसेंट सरकार के पास रह जाता है और इस तरीके से फोरफिटेड एकाउण्ट १० लाख ५८ हजार का हो जाता है। अब अगर आप देखें तो करीब ७३ लाख रुपया सरकार के पास मौजूद हैं लेकिन सरकार यह इन्तजाम नहीं करती है, कोई ऐसा रिजर्व फण्ड पैदा करे ताकि उन मजदूरों को जो कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में दुखी हैं और जो कि यह समझते थे कि इस तरह का प्राविजन हमारे बुढ़ापे में सहायक होगा प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का लाभ मिल जाए। आज जब मौका आता है तो उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता। मैं तो सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि वह इसके वास्ते एक रिजर्व फण्ड बनाये क्योंकि उससे किसी आदमी के फण्ड के ऊपर किसी का असर नहीं होता है और मजदूरों को उनका पैसा मिल जाता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि मुश्किल से उन आदमियों का जिनका कि केस मैं हाउस के सामने रख रहा हूं कुछ लाख रुपया हर साल समय पर देना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि जो रुपया सरकार के पास है वह इतना काफी है कि उसने उन आदमियों की जो मांग है जो उनकी जरूरयात हैं उससे मीट किया जा सकता है। सरकार के हाथ में अख्त्यार है कभी भी बकाया वसूल कर सकती है। यह नहीं हो सकता कि मिल मालिक के पास वह सदैव जमा रहेगा। हो सकता है कि एक साल लग जाय दो साल लग जायं। दो साल के अन्दर वह रिएलाइज हो सकता है। इस बीच में उन मजदूरों का काम चल सकता है। मैं इससे ज्यादा न कह कर माननीय श्रम मन्त्री से अपील करूंगा कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि इसके लिये उचित व्यवस्था की जाय क्योंकि आज जहां बहुत से मजदूर आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देते हैं कुछ ऐसे हैं जो आपसे असन्तुष्ट हैं। प्राविडेन्ड फण्ड स्कीम लाकर आपने अच्छा ही किया है पर आपको उन लोगों पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है जो दुखी हैं और जिन्हें इस स्कीम का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है।

Mr. Chairman: I want to know as to how much time the hon. Minister will take.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): About twelve minutes.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr, chairman, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Pandey, has rightly brought this question before this august House. It is very necessary to take immediate action in this matter. A benefit which does not reach the worker, when it is meant to reach him, is useless. The figures have been extensively quoted by Shri Pandey and I would not repeat them. I would like to quote one instance and that is of the Model Mills, Nagpur. It has been reported in the Press and it has also been alleged by several trade union leaders of Nagpur that about Rs. 30 lakhs have been bungled by the management of this mill. It is gross mismanagement. It is very necessary that a thorough investigation should be made into the accounts of the mills. I wish that the Government should set up a machinery to investigate the accounts of these mills. I had a talk with the auditors who are engaged by these mills. They are private auditors. They have told me that there is hardly any entry in the account books of the mills which goes without a query. They have to ask various things abou-

that entry from the mill management and many a time, they do not get a convincing reply from the management. The Government should arrange for the auditing of these accounts even if they are audited by the private auditors. If the Government take this into their hand, I think many of the loopholes that are in the accounts of the mills can be brought out in the public.

I think the Government should have also a machinery to take over such mills which often do the bungling. The Government should seriously consider this proposal and keep ready with them an army of able officers to run the mills if they are taken over I think the Government should consider this If the managements feel that there is nobody to take over their mills or their management, they can go on doing these things It is people's money; it is workers' money This should be taken care of If the Government does not take care of these things, I cannot say what will happen to this problem.

I thank you for giving me time to speak.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बगहा) अभी सदन में बतलाया गया कि मजदूरों का इतना पैसा बाकी है और हमारे मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि १ ६ करोड बाकी है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हू कि अगर साइकिल में एक पैसे वाला बाल टयूब भी खराब हो जाता है तो उसके रिप्लेस किये बिना २००, ४०० रुपये की साइकिल खराब हो जाती है तो अब यह जो १.६ करोड रुपया बाकी है उसको मजदूरों को दिलवाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ? इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने १८२० नम्बर के प्रश्न और उसके उत्तर को पढ़ा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाये और कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि मजदूर लोगों का पैसा शीघ्रातिशीघ्र रिएलाइज हो और जो मजदूरों का कंट्रीब्यूशन है और जो मिल मालिकों का कंट्रीब्यूशन है इन दोनों का कंट्रीब्यूशन सरकार के खजाने में जमा रहे और सरकार उसको उचित सूद के साथ जब मजदूर काम छोड़े तो उसे दे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो मिनें लिक्विडेशन में जाती हैं उन में मजदूरों का जो कंट्रीब्यूशन होता है उसे मिल से चार्ज कर के दिलवा दिया जाय ।

श्री जाबिर अली : श्रीमान्, मिश्रा जी ने जो फरमाया वह बिल्कुल ठीक है । कोशिश तो यही है कि जो पैसा मजदूरों से वसूल किया जाता है और जो हिस्सा मिल मालिकों ने प्राविडेंट फंड के सम्बन्ध में देना है, वह वसूल किया जाय । मेरे मित्र ने पूछा है कि कुछ मुकद्मे दायर किये जाते हैं या नहीं और गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है तो इस बारे में मैं उन को अर्ज करू कि २६१६ मुकद्मे दायर किये गये हैं जिन में से १४९० में तो सुलह भी हो गई है यानी जो पैसा वसूल करना था वह वसूल हो गया और हमारी कोशिश यही है कि तमाम पैसा वसूल हो जाय और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने फरमाया है कि वह तमाम पैसा वसूल कर लिया जाय और जिस काम के लिये वह वसूल किया जाता है उस में उस का उपयोग हो । यह बात नहीं है कि प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा मालिकों के पास रक्खा रहता है । कायदे के अनुसार जो पैसा वसूल होता है उस को ज्यादातर गवर्नमेंट सिक्युरिटी में फौरन दे देना चाहिये । और इस बारे में हर महीने उन से तफसील मंगायी जाती है । फैक्टरियों का मुआइना भी किया जाता है । अभी पाडे जी ने यह फरमाया कि गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा चुस्ती से काम करे तो इस में कोई दो ख्याल हो ही नहीं सकते । मगर मुश्किल यह होती है कि अगर कोई कारखानेदार पैसा देने में जरा भी देर करे और फौरन हम कारखाने को कुर्क कर लें, बेच डालें, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि वहां जो लोग काम करते हैं वे बेकार हो जायेंगे

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They have not taken action against certain factories.

श्री आबिद अली : वह हमें नहीं करना है। एक अच्छा व्यापारी यह नहीं करता कि जिस से उसे पैसे वसूल करने हैं उस के व्यापार को खत्म कर दे। वह तो उसकी मदद करता है ताकि उस का व्यापार अच्छा हो और कर्जा भी अदा हो जाय। मगर कभी कभी जब मजबूरी हो जाती है तब कारखानों को कुर्क करना पड़ता है जो कि हम ने किया है। जो दोस्त जलगांव से आते हैं उन्होंने फरमाया कि हम ने कुछ नहीं किया। हम ने १४० करोड़ पैसा तो जमा किया है।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: They relate to a subsequent period.

श्री आबिद अली : कुछ पैसा जमा नहीं हुआ है, यह तो ठीक है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उस को जमा कर लें। पर १४० करोड़ तो हम ने जमा कर लिया है तो उस का भी ख्याल करना चाहिये। वह पैसा मजदूरों के खातों में जमा हो चुका है।

एक बात जो मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ध्यान में रखें, वह यह है कि जब प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम लागू की गयी कारखानों पर, उस वक्त कुछ डिफाल्ट में थे। इस में जो करीब ढ़ाई करोड़ रुपया बकाया का आप देख रहे हैं इस में स्कीम लागू होने से पहले का बकाया भी शामिल है। उस के तो हम जिम्मेवार नहीं हो सकते हालांकि हम ने उस जमाने का पैसा भी वसूल करने की कोशिश की है और यह करना हमारा काम है। यह कर के हम ने किसी पर एहसान नहीं किया है और हम यह करते रहेंगे और हमारी कोशिश जारी रहेगी कि मजदूरों का एक एक पैसा वसूल हो और जब तक वह वसूल नहीं होता है तब तक उस की बराबर हिफाजत हो। इस सिलसिले में मेरा यह कहना है कि जो माननीय सदस्य बोले और जो गुस्सा हो रहे हैं उन में और हम में इस बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। हमारी तरफ से कोई कमी नहीं हो रही है। अगर वह हम से इस की तफसील ले लें तो मुझे यकीन है कि उन को भी इस बात का विश्वास हो जायगा कि उन के गुस्से की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हमारे भाई नागपुर के माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया कि माडल मिल में ३० लाख रुपये बाकी रह गये हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। माडल मिल में ६ लाख ५० हजार रुपया बाकी है। लेकिन उस की एक वजह है जो मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं। वह यह है कि हमारी हर तरह यही कोशिश है कि प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा वसूल होता रहे और कारखाना भी चलता रहे। जब कभी मजबूरी हो जाती है तो दूसरी बात है।

बुढापे में सहारे के लिये या कमाने वाले का देहान्त हो जाने पर खानदानों को सहारा हो यही तो मतलब है प्राविडेंट फंड का और वह उद्देश्य पूरा होना चाहिये। अगर उसमें किसी की वजह से कोई कमी होती है तो वह मुजरिम है और उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है। हम ने तो इस सिलसिले में इंडियन पीनल कोड के सेक्शन का भी उपयोग किया है और हम यह सोच रहे हैं कि इस के लिये सख्त से सख्त सजा का प्राविजन किया जाये ताकि कम से कम प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा तो मालिक देने में न हिचकिचायें बल्कि उत्सुकता से दाखिल कर दिया करें।

पांडे जी ने साढ़े ६ परसेंट के बारे में फरमाया। यह तो ठीक है कि एक्ट के लिहाज से सवा छः परसेंट मिनिमम है लेकिन जब जरूरत होती है तो ज्यादा भी जुरमाना लगाया जाता है डिफाल्टर के ऊपर और कोशिश की जाती है कि रकम के कम होने की वजह से कोई मालिक अपने पास पैसा न रख ले जो कि उस का हिस्सा है। यहां तक कि २५ फीसदी तक यह जा सकता है।

दूसरे जिक्र किया गया केन कमिश्नर की पावर्स का कि वह सरटिफिकेट दे देता है और रेवेन्यू प्रासेस के जरिये बकाया वसूल हो जाता है। ऐसा ही यहां भी चाहा गया है। यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है। हम इस पर विचार करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य घूमते रहते हैं। अगर कोई और कमी देखें या उन के पास कोई सूचना आये कि हमारे काम में कहीं गलती या कमजोरी है तो वह बगैर सकोच के हमें लिखें और मैं उन को यकीन दिलाता हू कि मैं उस पर विचार करूगा। जब इस बारे में कोई मतभेद नही है जो वर्कर्स का पैसा है वह वसूल होना चाहियें और उन के लिये उस का उपयोग होना चाहिये। इस में तो किसी किस्म की दो रायो की गुजाइश ही नही है और न गुस्से की जरूरत है। में वादा करता हू कि जो भी सूचना मेरे पास आयेगी उस पर जहा तक जल्द हो सकेगा अमल जरूर करूगा। हम यह सोच रहे है कि इडियन पीनल कोड के किसी सेक्शन का इसमें अमल हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सजा रखी जा सके। ताकि तमाम फड का दुरुपयोग न हो सकें। अगर हम जरूरत समझेंगे तो इस एक्ट में कुछ अमेंडमेंट भी करेंगे।

कहा गया कि बहुत से वर्कर अलग हो गये उनको नही मिला। हो सकता है कि ऐसा कुछ हुआ होगा। करीब २५ लाख हमारे सदस्य है। और १४० करोड वसूल हुआ है और ढाई करोड़ वसूल नही हुआ है।

आपने फरमाया कि बहुत दिनो से माडेल मिल में मजदूरो को वेतन नही मिला। इस के बारे में बम्बई की गवर्नमेंट ने रिकमेंडेशन की है और हमने उसको मजूर कर लिया है और पिछले महीने वर्कर्स की पहली किश्त अदा कर दी गयी है प्रावीडेंट फड से। कारखाना नही चल रहा है और प्रावीडेंट फड से उनको कर्ज दिया गया है। जहा वरकर्स को वेतन के मामले में तकलीफ होती है कारखाना बन्द हो जाने से या किसी दूसरी वजह से वहां वरकर्स की इच्छा के अनुसार बतौर कर्ज के प्रावीडेंट फंड में से रुपया दे दिया जाता है ताकि उनका कारखाना चलता रहे और वह बाद में कर्ज को अदा कर दें।

पाडे जी ने फरमाया कि आप लेते हैं ६ परसेंट पर पर देते हैं चार परसेंट। हम जो भी लेते है वह फड में जमा होता है। गवर्नमेंट की एजेंसी जरूर है और जो प्रावीडेंट फड के ट्रस्टी है उनके सलाह मशविरे के काम होता है लेकिन जो भी रुपया आता है वह जमा होता है फड में उसका एक पैसा भी सरकार के कमालीडेटेड फड में या किसी दूसरे फड में नही लिया जाता है।

जहा तक रिजर्व का सवाल है जैसा आपने फरमाया वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। मैं यह मानता हू कि अगर कारखानेदारो के पास से पैसा नही आता है तो वरकर्स को रिटायर होने पर या कारखाना बन्द होने पर तकलीफ जरूर होती है। इसलिए हम सोच रहे हैं कि प्रावीडेंट फड के ट्रस्टीज के मशविरे से कोई रिजर्व फड बनाया जाय जिससे कि इस किस्म की काटिजेंसीज में काम लिया जा सके। वरकर्स का पूरा पैसा वसूल हो और उनका नुकसान न हो इसकी हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे है और उम्मीद है कि बहुत जल्द अगर जरूरत हुई तो हम इस कानून में संशोधन के लिए पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयेंगे। अगर रूल्स के मातहत ही हम जरूरी परिवर्तन कर सकेंगे तो हम खुद कर लेंगे। इसमें ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है और मैं इसका वचन देता हूं जो वर्कर रिटायर हो चुके हैं, जिनका आपने जिक्र किया है, उनकी संख्या बहुत थोडी होगी अगर होगी तो। इसका कारण यह है कि अभी तक जितनी भी मिलें बन्द हुई हैं, उनमें से एक या दो को छोड कर बाकी सभी ऐसी थी जिन मे कुछ न कुछ माकूल रकम प्राविडेंट फंड की वर्कर्स के खाते में जमा थी और उससे उनको मदद दी गई। जब यह संशोधन आएगा मुझे पता नही पार्लियामेंट उसे मंजूर करती है या नहीं मेरी तो यही इच्छा रहेगी कि इस पर अमल

[श्री आविद अली]

शुरू से हो ताकि सब वर्कर्स को इस से फायदा पहुंचे। थोड़ा थोड़ा ही सही उनके हिस्से में अभी जो पौने चार परसेंट इंटिरेस्ट आता है वह हर साल जमा हो जाता है। साढ़े तीन परसेंट या जैसा मुनासिब हो उसको मजूर कर लिया जाए, बाकी का रिजर्व में जाय। उसके मुताबिक तमाम वर्कर्स को जो भी पैसा उनका वसूल होता है, वह उनको मिल जाए और ऐसी कोशिश हो जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इससे और अधिक कहने की जरूरत नहीं है और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा है और उसके जवाब में मैंने जो कुछ कहा है, उससे संतोष हो जाएगा।

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 5, 1959/Vaisakha, 15, 1881 (Saka).

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STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS . . . 14720-21

(i) The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 12th February, 1959 to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 212 by Shri Madhusudan Rao regarding National Defence Academy.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 2nd March, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 1148 by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding Contigency Paid Employees of Survey of India.

(iii) The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) laid a statement correcting the reply given on the 2nd March, 1959 to Unstarred Question No. 1149 by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding Class IV Employees of Survey of India.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Bombay Public Trusts (Corporations) Order, 1959, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 374 dated the 4th April, 1959, under sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited for the year 1957-58, along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (1) of Section 630 of the Companies Act, 1956.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . . 14722—24

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(i) that Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 24th April, 1959,

(ii) that Rajya Sabha concurred with the motion to refer the Arms Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee, and

(iii) that Rajya Sabha had passed the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1959 passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th February, 1959, with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha.

BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE .

Secretary laid on the Table the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1959 which had been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS . . .

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS—*contd.*

COLUMNS

the President since the last report made to the House on the 20th April, 1959 :—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959.

(2) The Finance Bill, 1959.

(3) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED 14725

Fourteenth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . 14725–26

Shri S. Hansda called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to an accident in Durgapur Steel Project on the 27th April, 1959 resulting in the death of five persons and injuries to seven others.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 14727

Thirty-eighth Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . 14727—14804

Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1959 and the amendment for circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon continued. After some discussion the amendment was negatived and the motion to consider the Bill was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1955-56 . . 14803—09

The Demands for Excess Grants Nos. 6, 24, 30, 39, 51, 62, 64, 97 and 101 in respect of the Budget (General) for the year 1955-56 were voted in full.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION 14809—65

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) moved for the consideration of the Report of the University Grants Commission laid on the Table on 17-2-59.

The discussion was not concluded

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 14865—80

Shri Kashi Nath Pandey raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 14th April, 1959 to Starred Question No. 1820 regarding the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replied to the Debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1959/VAISAKHA 15, 1881 (SAKA)—

Discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1959-60. Consideration of the motion to refer the Companies (Amendment) Bill to a Joint Committee, and consideration and passing of of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

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